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"THE TUNING OF TWO LUTES."

"Nothing shall assuage
Your love but marriage, for such is
The tuning of two lutes in one key; for
Striking the strings of one, straws will stir
Upon the strings of the other; and in
Two minds linked in love, one cannot be
Delighted but that the other rejoices."
—Sappho and Phaon.

ROSA'S ENGAGEMENT.

"Dear me!" said Mr. Pitcher, "what are our gals so dressed for? Ain't it washing day?"

"Hush father!" said his thrifty wife. "They're expecting company. The Widow Collins is coming to wash today."

Mr. Pitcher whistled softly.

"Phew w!" said he. "In my young days we didn't hire a woman at 75 cents a day when we had good stout arms of our own."

"Things change father," said his wife, hurriedly.

"Not always for the better, though," remarked the good farmer, as he got into his one-horse wagon and drove away.

"Do you suppose he'll be along soon?" said Rosa.

"How is a body to tell?" retorted Fanny, rather impatiently.

"Oh, Fanny, I'm afraid!" faltered Rosa. "You take my place, won't you? He'll never know that it wasn't you who wrote the letter."

"Rosa, what a child you are," said Fanny, with calm superiority.

"Oh, dear," said Rosa. "I am in such a twiteration! I almost wish, Fanny, we hadn't answered that advertisement."

"It's too late to think of that now," said Fanny. "There he comes, this minute!"

"Where?" cried Rosa, divided between her extreme curiosity to see the man who had advertised for a wife in the columns of the Fairview County Journal and the instinct that bade her flee to the most convenient closet. "He is handsome!" whispered she.

"And he has got his valise with him!" said Fanny.

"La!" cried Mrs. Pitcher. "I wonder if he expects to be asked to stay?"

At the sound of footsteps on the doorstone Fanny fled precipitately, Rosa sank, panting, on the haircloth sofa, and Mrs. Pitcher hastened to answer the knock.

"Does Mr. Pitcher live here?" said a tall young man, with sandy hair, a mustache to match, and pale blue eyes, veiled behind spectacles.

"He does," falteringly answered Mrs. Pitcher. "Please to walk in. My daughter is in the parlor."

"Perhaps," said the young man, hesitatingly, "it might be well to explain to you that I——"

"No explanations are necessary," said Mrs. Pitcher, growing more and more flurried. "She quite understands. Please walk into the parlor, you'll find her there."

Rosa, sitting exactly in the center of the haircloth sofa, looked not unlike a mouse in a trap, who would fain escape, if it could.

The young man sat down his valise and bowed stiffly.

"I hope I see you well, miss," said he.

"Pretty well," stammered Rosa.

And then followed an awful silence.

The young man, after portentously clearing his throat, began to unfasten the buckles of his valise.

"I have something here which I should like to show you," said he.

"He has got some credentials as to character," thought Rosa, "or perhaps it's an engagement ring. Oh, I hope it's a nice one!"

"Are you fond of cooking?" said the young man. "But I needn't ask. Every New England girl is that."

"I like it pretty well," said Rosa, much marveling at the questioner.

"You read a good deal, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes," said Rosa brightening up a little.

"Exactly," said the young man. "Well, I have here the very thing that will suit you. Your next neighbor below, Mrs. Slatterly, has taken two copies of it, and it was she who recommended me to call here. A complete cookery book, with all the recipes in poetry and illustrated throughout, at only $1 a volume. A souvenir alike worthy of a parlor table or the kitchen dresser, or even a place in the young lady's boudoir. And as for literary excellence——"

His tongue was unloosed at last; he was sufficiently voluble now.

Rose started to her feet.

"Are—are you a book agent?" she cried.

"That's my business, miss," acknowledged the young man, unwrapping several differently bound volumes of the "Complete Cookery Book, in Verse." "Will you do me the favor to look at this book?"

"No, I won't!" excitededly cried Rosa.

"I only ask a trial to convince you that——"

"Let me go!" cried Rosa, blindly rushing to the door. "I—I am not well! I think I am going to faint."

The book agent picked up his spectacles, looked blankly at the blue, red and green volumes of his stock in trade, and began slowly to replace them in his valise.

"I don't believe I shall make a trade here," said he to himself. "The people are queer. I hope I haven't got into a private lunatic asylum."

And he opened the front door and walked out of the house, just as Rosa ran sobbing down the grape-vine path in the garden, directly into the arms of a tall young giant, who was coming up from the river with an overcoat on his shoulder.

"Rosa," said he, "I've come here to ask you to pardon me. It was I that advertised. I did it just for a joke. But when you answered it——"

"Jotham Ellett!" cried Rosa, nearly choking with wrath, "I'll never forgive you in this world—never."

She struggled to escape from his grasp, but in vain.

"Now, Rosa, don't be vexed," said he. "You will forgive me; you must! And you shall marry me, too. There! I always said I could pluck up a spirit to ask any girl to marry me; but somehow this matter seems to settle itself. No, you shall not go till you've said yes. You're the very girl I've always wanted. And you don't know what a deal of store I shall set by you, Rosa dear!"

"Don't tell pa about the advertisement, then," whispered the fast relenting Rosa.

"I won't tell a living soul," declared Jotham.

The book agent went on his way, making tolerably good sales that sultry July day, while Jotham and Rosa sat happily under the grapevines, and the Widow Collins hung out the flapping sheets and towels on the lines and sighed to think of the days when she, too, was young. Mr. Pitcher was well pleased when he came home and learned the news of his daughter's engagement.

"Joe Ellett is a good fellow," said he. "Rosa couldn't do better."

"But it isn't half as romantic as I thought it was going to be when Rosa answered that advertisement," said Fanny, sorrowfully, in the seclusion of the back kitchen.

A Cat That Stood by His Friends.

A gentleman well-known here, gave to a friend the following facts: His father owned a tom cat and a dog, a firm friendship existing between the two. His grandfather, living a short distance away, also owned a fine cat, and between the two cats there also prevailed friendly relations. But one day the grandfather's cat came down and savagely pitched into the dog; after a sharp fight the cat was getting the better of the dog. The other cat had watched the entire contest, but when he saw that the dog was likely to get thoroughly whipped he rushed in, and the cat and dog gave the other cat a most unmerciful whaling.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.*

Weight of Apples.

A western dealer finds a bushel of Baldwins to weigh 48 pounds, Rome Beauty 47, Winesap 44, Vandevere 43, and Ben Davis 40 pounds.

AN AUTHOR AT HOME.

Some Peculiarities About the Man Who Wrote "All the Year Round."

One of Charles Dickens's daughters was for a time a great invalid, and after a worse attack of illness than usual her father suggested that she should be carried as far as the study, and lie on the sofa there, while he was at work. This was, of course, considered an immense privilege, and even if she had not felt as weak and ill as she did, she would have been bound to remain as still and quiet as possible. For some time there was no sound to be heard in the room but the rapid working of the pen, when suddenly he jumped up, went to the looking glass, rushed back to his writing table and jotted down a few words; back to his glass, again, this time talking to his own reflection, or rather to the simulated expression he saw there, and was trying to catch before drawing it in words, then back again to his writing. After a little he got up again, and stood with his back to the glass, talking softly and rapidly for a long time, then looking at his daughter, but certainly never seeing her, then once more back to his table, and to steady writing until luncheon time. It was a curious experience, and a wonderful thing to see him throwing himself so entirely out of himself and into the character he was writing about. His daughter has very seldom mentioned this incident, feeling as if it would almost be a breach of confidence to do so. But she considers it now only right that this experience should be mentioned, showing as it does his characteristic earnestness and method of work. Often, after a hard morning's writing, when he has been alone with his family, and no visitors in the house, he has come in to luncheon and gone through the meal without uttering a word, and then has gone back again to the work in which he was so completely absorbed. Then again, there have been times when his nerves have been strung up to such a pitch that any sudden noise, such as the dropping of a spoon, or the clatter of a plate, seemed to cause him real agony. He never could bear the least noise when he was writing, and waged a fierce war against the organ grinders, bands, etc. Charles Dickens was a most delightful and genial host, had the power of putting the shyest people at ease with him at once, and had a charm in his manner peculiarly his own and quite indescribable. The charm was always there whether he was grave or gay, whether in his very funniest or in his most serious and earnest mood. He was a strict master in the way of insisting upon everything being done perfectly and exactly as he desired, but on the other hand, he was most kind, just and considerate. His punctuality was a remarkable characteristic, and his visitors used to wonder how it was that everything was done to the very minute, "almost by clockwork," as some of them would remark.

Labouchere's Place and Influence.

One of the most singular facts in politics and journalism in the United Kingdom is Henry Labouchere, editor and proprietor of Truth. "Labby" has not only effected a marvellous revolution in journalism, but he has gradually changed Englishmen's habits of thought. By his fearless independence and downright truth telling, he has set his countrymen the example of thinking and acting for themselves, instead of allowing toadyish magazinists and leader writers to pilot them by the nose as formerly. Of highly cultured mind, remarkably sound judgment, thorough knowledge of the history of his own country and times, intimately acquainted with all the leaders of thought and action throughout Europe, a master of the art of what Disraeli called "social diplomacy," and an unsparing dissector of the sins and follies of corrupt or brainless society, he is at once the terror and the delight of the British public. A sincere hater of pretentious sham, humbug and hypocrisy, he has the pluck to expose them unmercifully wherever they appear; and to do him justice his pen is more ready to attack the great and rich than the weak and fortuneless. Hence "Labby" has become a great power here, an institution" in himself about which there exists a most singular curiosity, on the part of strangers as much almost as native Britishers.—*Cor. N. Y. Telegram.*

He Married his Sweetheart's Sister.

The marriage of George Finlay, the historian of ancient Greece and for many years correspondent of the London Times at Athens, was attended with considerable romance. Finlay had become attached to a beautiful Armenian girl at Constantinople, and, as her family would never have consented to her marriage with the young Scotchman, determined to elope with her. A yacht of an English friend was to take the couple to Greece, and it was arranged that the young lady was to be got on board in a box prepared for the purpose. When the eventful moment came the girl became frightened and refused to allow herself to be placed in the box. Her sister, a girl equally lovely, thought it a pity that the romantic arrangement should not be taken advantage of, and entered herself the box in place of her sister. I suppose Finlay must have been considerably surprised when the box was opened in the cabin of the yacht and not his sweetheart, but her sister was revealed dressed in midshipman's uniform. The brother of the young lady had discovered the affair and was quickly on board the yacht to demand explanation. Finlay saw only one course before him. The girl had been compromised; he would marry her. The brother giving his consent, the marriage took place at once.—*San Francisco Alta.*

A Lady Train Despatcher.

I have twice written about the women who have held or are holding positions in the employ of the Manitoba Railroad Company, but I find I had not known it all. The first woman mentioned was Miss Carey, who, some three years ago, was left with three sisters and a brother to support. She learned to be a telegraph operator, and wherever she went she took her family with her and supported them. She taught her two sisters and a brother the business and was appointed agent at Wayzata, where she had charge of all the business, which, in the summer, with short-line trains and steamers on Lake Minnetonka, is very heavy. After a time she was allowed to have her brother to help, and one sister was appointed train despatcher on the same road.

Think of it! A woman, who used to be considered so helpless and impractical, and generally useless and incompetent, given the control of all the life and property involved in the management of the numerous trains on that busy road. And what do they think of her? "I tried again and again," said the Superintendent, "to catch that woman off duty before I gave her the place, on Sundays and all sorts of odd hours, and I never once succeeded."—*Woman's Journal.*

Morals of the 19th Century.

There was a time when that degraded man was as guiltless as a girl; he began by learning vice from the example of his companions, just as he learned how to smoke. Had his education been more severe, had the earliest inclinations been checked by the fear of ruin and disgrace, he would not have acquired the most dangerous of all habits. That *man* should be subjected to the same discipline as *woman* is, therefore, to be wished for; and although the day is far distant, there can be no doubt that it will come; and the future historian of morals will record with surprise that, in the nineteenth century, society countenanced views in man which it punished in woman with banishment for life.—*Reade's Martyrdom of Men.*

SOME FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A candidate failing at a Civil Service examination cannot be a candidate at the next examination.

The parent mint is in Philadelphia; branch mints are in operation in San Francisco, Cal., Virginia City, Nevada, and New Orleans.

At one time during the Revolutionary war the currency of the country had so far depreciated that a barrel of flour was worth $1,575, and John Adams paid $5,000 for a suit of clothes and a hat.

Decoration Day throughout the North came to be on May 30, from that date having been first named in a Presidential proclamation. There was at first great diversity of dates, but gradually all the Northern States came to adopt May 30.

It appears that the death sentence in Kansas does not by any means doom a murderer to death. The warrant must be signed by the Governor, and as yet no Kansas Governor has ever signed a death warrant. As a consequence, there are now thirty death sentenced prisoners in the penitentiary.

A Berlin bookseller, in consideration of the near-sightedness so prevalent among the race, is printing his books in dark blue letters on pale green paper. If other publishers will go and do likewise he contends that in a generation or so Germans will in a great degree be able to lay aside their spectacles.

The word symposium is derived from the Greek, and signifies a wine party or drinking bout, which took place after the meal, and to which other guests besides those who partook of the repast were frequently invited to come and join the convivial part of the entertainment. Dancing and singing girls amused the young men of Greece at these parties.

The real Soudanese zereba is made by the Arabs of mimoso brush, the prickly branches pointing outward to add to the efficiency of the defence, for the Arabs and blacks, who fight with a rush, do not like to throw their naked bodies against them. In our warfare the fence rail breastwork bears the nearest resemblance to a zereba.

It is said that the Custom House books of Oporto showed that in one year there were but 150 pipes and twenty hogsheads of wine exported. The books of the Guernsey Custom House for the same year, however, showed an importation of 2,546 pipes and 160 hogsheads of Oporto wine for London consumption alone.

Raising His Price.

During the carpet-bag reign in Mississippi when four-fifths of the Legislature was made up of negroes unable to write their own names, most of the steals were characterized as "public improvements." Whenever anything of the sort was to be voted on a white member would pass along the word, accompanied by a $5 bill. By and by one of the colored Senators began to smell a rat, and he opened with:

"Now you look heah! I doan' go fur to say dat ebery time we wote $10,000 fur public improvement, $9,800 of de money am divided up between you white men, but I desiah to inform you dat my wote will heaharter be $10, widout any discount off for reg'lar steals."

His terms were promptly accepted.—*Wall Street News.*

How to Address the President.

The proper form of addressing the President in documents and letters is, according to the act of Congress, 1790, "*To the President; Sir:*" He is to be addressed personally as "Mr. President." He is not the "Honorable" or an "Excellency," only a plain Mister. No person holding a Federal office is entitled to the appellation "Hon." or to any title of honor whatever, with the exception, perhaps, of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Persons holding State offices are by law "Excellencies," "Lord Protections," High, Mighty and Puissants," "Honorables," and the like.

Boiling Water in a Sheet of Paper

Take a piece of paper and fold it up, as schoolboys do, into a square box without a lid. Hang this up to a walking stick by four threads, and support the stick on books or other convenient props. Then a lamp or taper must be placed under this dainty cauldron. In a few moments the water will boil. The only fear is lest the threads should catch fire and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The flames must therefore not be too large. The paper does not burn because it is wet, and even if it resisted the wet it would not be burned through, because the heat imparted to one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the other.—*Nature.*

His Persistence Was Rewarded.

"Poor Man's Gulch," on Butte Creek, in California, got its name in this manner: A miner named Noah Helm toiled season after season in the gulch, but grew poorer every year, and his neighbors often advised him to pull up stakes and leave. He had confidence in the claim, however, and said he proposed to starve there or make a strike. One day Helm struck a bonanza in the claim, moved down into the valley and purchased a ranch, built an elegant mansion, brought his family from the East, and is now one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. Although the spot finally turned out well, it has always borne the title of "Poor Man's Gulch," given by the miners.

Federal Patronage.

In the State Department of the Government, the Assistant Secretary of State receives $4,500; two assistant secretaries of state, $3,500 each; chief clerk, $2,500; five chiefs of bureau and one translator, $2,100 each; twelve clerks of class 4, four clerks of class 3, three clerks of class 2, ten clerks of class 1; four clerks, $1,000 each; ten clerks, $900 each; one superintendent of the watch, $1,000; one assistant, $800; chief engineer, $1,200; assistant engineer, $1,000.

The Newspaper.

"Our theory of the newspaper," says Charles Dudley Warner, the editor of the Hartford Courant, "is that it is very much what the public want it and make it, and we believe that, as a rule, the tone of a newspaper is higher than that of a majority of its readers. The editor feels inevitably the responsibility of his position, and, no doubt, would often like to make a better newspaper than he does make. But editors (and especially publishers) are human, and many of them have a notion that they must live somehow, and that a little lowering of tone is profitable."

Best Evergreens for the Lawn.

Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the Rural New Yorker, whose collections of ornamental trees are very large and choice, says that if he were asked what three evergreens he would recommend above all others for the lawn, he would name first, the Blue Spruce, *Abies*, or, according to the new nomenclature, *Picea pungens*; second, the Oriental Spruce, *Abies orientalis*, and, third, Alcock's Spruce, *Abies Alcockiana*. These are extremely hardy, and very distinct and desirable in every way.

Mistakes in Spelling.

Professor (to student)—There are several mispelled words in your essay, Mr. B., one of which is "sophomore." For a college student such an error is inexcusable.

Mr. B. (making the best of it)—But I am only a freshman, sir.—*New York Sun.*

FIGHT WITH A DEVIL FISH.

The following extract from "The Toilers of the Sea," by Victor Hugo, shows the rare descriptive powers of the famous author:

Such was the creature in whose power Gilliatt had fallen for some minutes.

The monster was the inhabitant of the grotto—the terrible genii of the place. A kind of sombre demon of the water.

All the splendors of the cavern existed for it alone.

On the day of the previous month when Gilliatt had first penetrated into the grotto, the dark outline, vaguely perceived by him in the ripples of the secret waters, was this monster. It was here in its home.

When, entering for the second time into the cavern in pursuit of the crab, he had observed the crevice in which he supposed that the crab had taken refuge, the pieuvre was there lying in wait for prey.

Is it possible to imagine that secret ambush?

No bird would brood, no egg would burst to life, no flower would dare to open, no breast to give milk, no heart to love, no spirit to soar, under the influence of that apparition of evil watching with sinister patience in the dusk.

Gilliatt had thrust his arm deep into the opening; the monster had snapped at it. It held him fast, as the spider holds the fly.

He was in the water up to his belt; his naked feet clutching the slippery roundness of the huge stones at the bottom; his right arm bound and rendered powerless by the flat coils of the long tentacles of the creature, and his body almost hidden under the folds and cross folds of this horrible bandage.

Of the eight arms of the devil-fish, three adhered to the rock, while five encircled Gilliatt. In this way, clinging to the granite on the one hand, and on the other to his human prey, it enchained him to the rock. Two hundred and fifty suckers were upon him, tormenting him with agony and loathing. He was grasped by gigantic hands, the fingers of which were each nearly a yard long, and furnished inside with living blisters eating into the flesh.

As we have said, it is impossible to tear one's self from the folds of the devil-fish. The attempt ends only in a firmer grasp. The monster clings with more determined force. Its effort increases with that of its victim; every struggle produces a tightening of his ligatures.

Gilliatt had but one resource, his knife.

His left hand only was free, but the reader knows with what power he could use it. It might have been said that he had two right hands.

His open knife was in his hand.

The antennæ of the devil-fish cannot be cut; it is a leathery substance, impossible to divide with the knife; it slips under the edge; its position in attack also is such, that to cut it would be to wound the victim's own flesh.

The creature is formidable, but there is a way of resisting it. The fishermen of Sark know this, as does any one who has seen them execute certain abrupt movements in the sea. The porpoise know it also; they have a way of biting the cuttle-fish which decapitates it. Hence the frequent sight on the sea of pen fish, poulps and cuttlefish without heads.

The cephaloptera, in fact, is only vulnerable through the head.

Gilliatt was not ignorent of this fact.

He had never seen a devil-fish of this size. His first encounter was with one of the larger species. Another would have been powerless with terror.

With the devil-fish, as with a furious bull, there is a certain moment in the conflict which must be seized. It is the instant when the bull lowers the neck; it is the instant when the devil-fish advances its head. The movement is rapid. He who loses that moment is destroyed.

The things we have described occupied only a few moments. Gilliatt, however, felt the increasing power of its innumerable suckers.

The monster is cunning; it tries first to stupefy its prey. It seizes, and then pauses awhile.

Gilliatt grasped his knife; the sucking increased.

He looked at the monster, which seemed to look at him.

Suddenly it loosened from the rock its sixth antenna, and, darting it at him, seized him by the left arm.

At the same moment it advanced its head with a violent movement. In one second more its mouth would have fastened on his breast. Bleeding in the sides, and with his two arms entangled, he would have been a dead man.

But Gilliatt was watchful. He avoided the antenna, and at the moment when the monster darted forward to fasten on his breast, he struck it with the knife clenched in his left hand. There were two convulsions in opposite directions—that of the devil-fish and that of its prey. The movement was rapid as a double flash of lightning.

He had plunged the blade of his knife into the flat, slimy substance, and by a rapid movement, like the flourish of a whip in the air, described a circle round the two eyes, he wrenched the head off as a man would draw a tooth.

The struggle was ended. The folds relaxed. The monster dropped away, like the slow detaching of hands. The four hundred suckers, deprived of their sustaining power, dropped at once from the man and the rock. The mass sunk to the bottom of the water.

Breathless with the struggle, Gilliatt could perceive upon the stones at his feet two shapeless, slimy heaps, the head on one side, the remainder of the monster on the other.

Fearing, nevertheless, some convulsive return of his agony, he recoiled to avoid the reach of the dreaded tentacles.

But the monster was quite dead.

Gilliatt closed his knife.

A Remarkable Canary.

A Milwaukee watchmaker has a common canary that sings "We won't go home till morning." Every note, writes one who heard the flute-like tones, is as true and prompt as a French music box. Despite the animated appearance of the songster, it is so uncommon to hear the roystering melody given by an ordinary-looking yellow bird, that listeners wonder and look around doubtingly, as if the sound came from a music box. The owner bred the bird, the parents being chosen for their voice and quality. As soon as it was born the education was begun with the aid of a mouth organ. The bird was graduated in eight months. The canary can sing the one tune faultlessly, but that is the extent of its accomplishments. "We won't go home till morning," was played three times a day in the bird's hearing for eight months, and it is not surprising that it knows no other tune. The owner refused $45 for the bird.

To Destroy Chicken Mites.

Put sprigs of cedar in the nests of all your hens, and lay the cedar wherever there are any mites, and you will not be bothered with them long. For the sore head in chickens, give them, in their food, sulphur once or twice a week; it will cure all that have it and keep the others free from it.—*Home and Farm.*

Hope.

Farmers, go at your work hopefully. Nothing adds more to your strength than hope. The promises are all for you; the world depends for food and clothes on your success. Keep ever in mind this sense of universal brotherhood and interdependence; it makes a day's plowing easier.

Fruit Regulates the System.

No one thing will do so much to make people independent of the medical profession as the daily use of fruit. Farmers in whose families fruit is regularly and largely consumed, seldom need our services.—*A Physician, in Rural New Yorker.*

A CAMP-LIFE INCIDENT.

A Game Spaniel's Successful Fight with a Redfish.

While we were waiting one morning for a fish breakfast that Miller and Charlie Earle were pledged to supply us with, Miller noticed a long pole in the water some distance up the bayou, which is about fifty yards wide at this point. It floated down the bayou until opposite our camp, and then suddenly turned and went backward quite rapidly. Then we saw that it was a fishing rod and that a big fish must be at the end of the line. All was excitement in the camp. Our breakfast was assured us, provided we could capture that fish. How were we to get it? We had no boat, and the bayou was deep, the water cold, and our fishy friend on the other side of the bayou, say forty yards away. Somebody suggested making a long raft, and Frank Earle eagerly grasped an axe and was about to make some young pine trees sick, when Charlie Earle sang out, "Why not send your dog for it, Rendle?" No sooner said than done. Charlie, my water spaniel, a magnificent water dog, who likes nothing better than swimming and diving, had his attention directed to the fishing-rod by a stone thrown in its neighborhood. He swam toward it, divined his errand, grabbed the rod at the thick end and proceeded to swim back with it. "Our breakfast" at once noticed that somebody else was bossing that rod, and he began to object very vigorously. He tugged at the rod, and for a few moments it was a question who would win. Finally, by a supreme effort, the fish made an immense dash and actually pulled the dog (weighing fifty-two pounds) completely under water. First round for the fish.

Charlie came up looking half drowned, but still holding the rod in his mouth. He dropped it, however, and swam to shore, looking very puzzled and annoyed. Having taken breath he was a second time dispatched to secure "our breakfast," which was now careering madly up the stream, no doubt chuckling to "hisself as how he had fooled the dawg." Charlie again swam to the rod, grabbed the big end and began hauling it to shore. All was quiet until about half way to the shore, when the fish began to give battle. The struggle was tremendous, but resulted in a victory for the fish, who again pulled the dog completely under water. Second round for the fish.

The dog again returned to shore and was again sent out after our breakfast. He grasped the rod for a third time and with a look of desperation on his handsome doggy face and a feeling in his breast, no doubt, that the honor of his race was at stake, he swam toward the shore. The fish tugged and tugged, but slowly and surely Charlie reached the shore and laid the rod at my feet, and I then landed a magnificent redfish. As a matter of fact, this was the only fish caught on our fishing and ducking expedition. We found out afterward that the rod had been pulled by the fish at the end of it from the hands of a farmer's daughter who had been fishing near her father's home. We found the owner and returned the rod.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A Poker Story.

The Inlander, at Dayton, this territory, relates that two lawyers named Jones and Perkins went from there to Walla Walla on business. Not being able to catch the return train that evening they each sent a telegram to their wives as follows: "Will not be home to-night; see Mrs. Jones." "Will not be home to-night; see Mrs. Perkins." The ladies got together and concluded to reply and remind their husbands of some purchases they had promised to make, so the following dispatches were sent: "Don't forget your errand; see Jones." "Don't forget your errend; see Perkins." During the evening the gentlemen became interested in a highly animated game of poker. Jones had just planked down $75 on a big bluff and Perkins was about to pass when his telegram was handed him. He read it and then on a pair of seven spots put in the $75. "That's good," said Jones when the show down was made "but how in the devil did you come to call me on that hand?" Without a word Perkins handed over the telegram. It read: "Don't forget your errend; see Jones."—*Seattle (W. T.) Chronicle.*

A Man, a Duster, and a Lamp Post.

"I'll tell you a funny story about a fat printer I once knew. He had a linen duster on that was a mile too big for him and he was 'full.' What I mean by that is, that he was drunk, and awfully drunk, too. Two of his companions were trying to get him along, when they met a third party, who invited them into drink. The fat fellow wasn't able to stand alone, they didn't want to let him fall, and he wouldn't sit down on the curbstone until they came out, so they deliberately pulled him over to a lamp post and buttoned him around it by his duster, while they went in the saloon. It was the funniest sight I ever saw. It was moonlight. The fat fellow had lost his cap, and the moon glistened and shone on his bald head like dew on a flower. When his friends came out of the tavern they found him all right, as erect as the lamp post to which they had fixed him."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Mouse's Blanket.

One day Willie's mamma missed a bank note which she was very certain she had put in a particular place. Thinking that Willie might have taken it for a plaything, not knowing its value, she asked him if he had seen it. But Willie knew nothing about it, neither did the nurse, nor anybody in the house.

By-and-by papa came home. He pointed to a mouse hole in the nursery floor, and said the mouse must have stolen it! A carpenter came and took up the floor, and, sure enough, there was a nest of little mice all huddled down on the bank-note, which Mother Mouse had spread out as a lining for the nest. Other pieces of paper were found, all torn and nibbled, but this being nice and soft had been saved for a blanket by the wise old mother.

He Bit Himself.

On the 8th of February last we made mention of a peculiar case in Crawford County, near the Warrior district. Mr. Alford Long, a farmer in that section, was aroused at midnight by pain. He found that during his sleep he had chewed his tongue horribly. Next morning it had swollen to such an extent that he could not speak. After the swelling went down a cancer was discovered on the tongue. This grew to such an extent that the poor man could only be fed with great difficulty. Thursday Mr. Long died. He was reduced almost to a skeleton.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Married Under Difficulties.

The following certificate was recently filed in Brown county, Dakota: "Be it known that A. H. H—— and S. A. Z—— were lawfully united in the holy bonds of matrimony in Town 124, north of Range 63 west, near the northwest corner of said town, and on the south side of Elm Creek, it being bank full of water, Wednesday, A. D. April 27, 1881." This singular form was due to the fact that the Justice was on one side of the swollen creek and the matrimonial candidates on the other, and no way to cross. It was necessary to scream out the questions and responses.

Crude Petroleum Protects Boards.

The late George Geddes, who was remarkable for his sound judgment, thought it cheaper to cover a barn with rough boards, without painting, and to repeat the covering when time had caused decay, than to have the whole surface planed and painted; but cheapest of all is to soak the rough boards with crude petroleum.—*Country Gentleman.*

COOKING RECIPES.

A Michigan lady sends the following to The Housekeeper of Detroit:

ORANGE CAKE.

Twelve eggs, the weight of ten in pulverized sugar, the weight of six eggs in flour, the juice and grated peel of one orange and half a lemon. Beat it like sponge cake, and bake it in jelly-cake pans. Take the whites of two eggs, half a pound of sugar, the juice and grated peel of one orange and half a lemon. Beat it and spread it between the layers of the cakes.

FEATHER CAKE.

One cup sugar, half cup butter, half cup milk, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, half teaspoonful soda, or one and a half teaspoon baking powder.

SPONGE CAKE.

Beat four eggs and two coffee cups of sugar well together, and two coffee cups of flour, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one of soda, two-thirds cup of boiling water; flavor with lemon; add the water last.

STEAMED RHUBARB.

Wash, peel and cut the rhubarb into inch pieces. Put it into a granite double boiler, add one cup of sugar for a pint of fruit, and cook till the rhubarb is soft. Do not stir it. When the rhubarb is very sour steam it without sugar until the juice flows, then drain it, add the sugar and steam again till the sugar is dissolved. Or pour boiling water over it and let it stand five minutes, then drain and steam.

CRANBERRIES.

Put three pints of washed cranberries in a granite stewpan. On top of them put three cups of granulated sugar and three gills of water. After they begin to boil cook them ten minutes, closely covered, and do not stir them. Remove the scum. They will jelly when cool, and the skins will be soft and tender.

ORANGE ICE.

Squeeze the juice from six large oranges and two lemons; pour about five gills of boiling water over the broken peel and pulp and let it stand until cool; then strain and add the water to the orange and lemon juice. Sweeten to taste with loaf sugar and freeze.

CREAM CAKE.

One cup sugar, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one cup flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in three layers and spread between a cream made in the following manner: One cup milk, one half cup sugar, two teaspoonfuls corn starch, one egg; flavor.

FRUIT CAKE.

Three cups sugar, one cup butter, two cups currants, two cups raisins, half cup cold strong coffee, half pound citron, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one and one-half teaspoon allspice, one of cloves, one of grated nutmeg, one of soda, four eggs and four cups flour.

HONEY PUDDING.

Three pints thinly sliced apples, one pint honey, one pint flour, one pint cornmeal, small piece of butter, one teaspoonful soda, the juice of two lemons and three grated lemon rinds. Stir the dry soda into the honey, then add the apples, melted butter and a little salt. Now add the other ingredients and stir in the flour. Bake one hour and serve with sauce.

ALMOND MACAROONS.

Blanch and pulverize one-half pound of almonds, beat the whites of three eggs to stiff froth, and one pound of pulverized sugar; mix thoroughly. Drop on buttered paper in tins; bake a light brown in a quick oven.

CARROTS.

Scrape, wash and lay in cold water a half hour; cook in boiling water until tender; drain well, and mash with a wooden spoon; season with butter, pepper and salt.

RICE, BAKED.

Wash a cup of rice well. Take cup broth, strain through a thin cloth, and add twice as much boiling water, with a little salt; put on the rice and cook slowly until it has taken up all the water and is soft; pour in a large cup of hot milk, in which have been mixed two eggs (raw), two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and a tablespoonful of butter; stir up well; add about a cupful of minced veal and ham, taken from your soup, turn into a greased mold; cover and bake an hour in a dripping pan of hot water; dip in cold water, and invert upon a flat dish.

CURRANT CAKE.

One cupful butter, one cupful sugar, four eggs, one teaspoonful baking powder, one pint flour, one and a half cupsful flour, one and a half cupsful of currants, washed and picked, two teaspoonsful extract of cinnamon, and one teaspoonful extract of lemon. Rub the butter and sugar to a white, light, white cream; add the eggs, one at a time, beating a few minutes between each; add the flour sifted with the powder, the currants and the extracts. Mix into a medium batter; bake in paper-lined cake tin fifty minutes in a moderate oven.

POTATO PANCAKES.

Twelve large potatoes, three heaping tablespoonfuls flour, one tablespoonful baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, one or two eggs, two teacupsful boiling milk. The potatoes are peeled, washed and grated into a little cold water (which keeps them white), then strain off water and pour on boiling milk; stir in eggs, salt and flour mixed with the baking powder; if agreeable flavor with a little fine chopped onions; bake like any other pancakes, allowing a little more lard or butter.

How to Make a Knitted Lace Collar.

Cast on thirty-four stitches.

First row—Knit five, purl twenty-six, over two, purl two together, knit one.

Second row—Thread around needle, knit eight, over two, purl two together, purl to the end.

Third row.—Knit seven, over, narrow eight times, knit one, over two, purl two together, knit two, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one.

Fourth row—Thread around needle, knit nine, over two, purl two together, purl to the end.

Fifth row—Knit twenty-four, over twice, purl together, knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one.

Sixth row—Thread around needle, knit ten, over two, purl two together, purl to the end.

Seventh row—Knit seven, over, narrow eight times, knit one, over two, purl two together, knit four, over, narrow, over, narrow, over narrow, knit one.

Eighth row—Thread around needle, knit eleven, over two, purl two together, purl to end.

Ninth row—Knit twenty-four, over two, purl two together, knit five, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one.

Tenth row—Thread around needle, knit twelve, over two, purl two together, knit nineteen, turn around.

Eleventh row—Slip one, purl eighteen, over two, purl two together, knit six, over, narrow, over, narrow, narrow, knit one.

Twelfth row—Knit thirteen, over two, purl two together, knit nineteen.

Thirteenth row—Slip one, purl eighteen, over two, purl two together, knit eleven, narrow.

Fourteenth row—Slip and bind four, knit seven, over two, purl two together, knit nineteen.

Turn and commence as in first row, slip one, purl eighteen, over two, purl two together, knit one, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one; next one same as second and so on. When finished crochet a little edge on the plain side and ends.

Hyacinths.

To promote the rising of the flower stalks of hyacinths above the leaves, florists cover the plants lightly with sheets of paper. The usual season for potting ranunculus is in October or November, but as the roots, if kept dry, retain their vitality for two or three years, they may be planted at any time. They require a rich, rather stiff soil, and must never be allowed to become too dry.

Blurred

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - JULY 3, 1885.

THE vexed question of the appointment by the Pope of a successor to the late Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, has at last been settled by the selection of Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College. The appointment is regarded as a great triumph for the Home Rule party in Ireland and as calculated to materially strengthen the hands of Mr. Parnell.

AMONG the acts of the last Legislature which had not been acted on by Governor Pattison when that body adjourned, was one authorizing the Courts of Common Pleas to fix by rule the fees of witnesses. The Governor vetoed the bill last week, and in assigning his reasons for doing so says: "It is better in every way and more in accordance with the established principles of our judicial system that the published laws of the Commonwealth, and not the varying views of the judges, should fix the fees to which witnesses should be entitled."

THE Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer will meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday next. From present indications there does not seem to be any reasonable doubt about the nomination of Matthew Stanley Quay, the boss of Republican politics in Beaver county, as well as in several other parts of the State; the same boss in whose favor Thomas Davis, of this place, introduced a resolution into the Republican County Convention last week in which Quay was pronounced a "brilliant statesman," and by unanimously endorsing which each member of the Convention then and there deliberately stultified himself.

IT is now a little more than two weeks since General Grant was taken from New York to Mt. McGregor, on the Hudson river, about ten miles above Troy. Dr. Douglass being asked last Tuesday morning about Gen. Grant's condition, said: "His life has been prolonged by the invigorating air here instead of the great heat in New York. The disease has progressed in the natural way and his condition is one of increasing debility. His present weakness is the natural result of the disease. If you ask me when the end will probably be, I cannot tell. No one can tell. He grows weaker and weaker, and at last the point of exhaustion will be reached. That is all, and nobody can say when that shall be."

IT would be interesting to know whether Samuel McClure, the Republican State Senator from the Mercer district, who spent more than three-fourths of the time of the last session of the Legislature in Illinois, and who when last heard from was again in that State, stepped into the State Treasurer's office at Harrisburg at the end of the session and like the rest of the members drew his pay for 150 days. McClure may not be that kind of a man, but if he did so, a criminal neglect exists at Harrisburg in making out the warrant on the State Treasurer for a member's salary. We hardly suppose that the Committee on Accounts in the Senate, of which Mr. McClure himself was chairman, would knowingly assent to see the Treasury plundered in that rough way, but still we would like to know how much McClure was paid.

ALTHOUGH the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio will not be nominated for some weeks yet, Foraker, the Republican nominee, is just receiving fair notice that he will have as hard a road to travel as he he had two years ago, when Hoadly defeated him by over twelve thousand majority. Hoadly was compelled to spend several weeks of the most important period of that campaign in a sick room in Philadelphia, but his lion-hearted friends fought his battle to the end and elected him. Both the temperance element and the negro element in that State propose to be more active and aggressive against the Republican candidate this year than they were in 1883. The evidence of this fact is so apparent that the leaders of the grand old party are already badly frightened. When the Democrats put their ticket in the field they will make it mighty warm for the candidate whose supporters are running him on the inspiring platform that when he was a boy he wore a pair of trousers made out of an old coffee bag.

GENERAL CLARK, Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, says there will be fewer contested election cases before the next Congress than there have been at any previous session for forty years, and that the number will not be more than four and probably not more than three. During the dark and memorable days of reconstruction, when Thaddeus Stevens ruled with despotic sway in the House, it was the almost universal practice of a defeated Republican candidate for Congress in a Southern State to appear at Washington and successfully contest the seat of his opponent. As the law then stood, if the contestant could manage to postpone for one reason or another the final decision of the case until the expiring days of the session, which he generally succeeded in doing, he was paid the same salary as the sitting member whether he obtained his seat or not. In this way it became as profitable for a carpetbagger to be defeated as to be elected, and that class of adventurers improved their opportunities before a committee of Congress to the uttermost. Although a contestant is not now entitled to be paid so liberally, the number of contests, not especially from the South, but from all sections of the country, has been very large for the last ten years. The aggregate expense to the Government at every session of Congress has been enormous and it is a satisfaction to know that cases of contest are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. If the law was that a contestant who failed to prove his case should not be entitled to receive any pay, defeated candidates would give Washington a wide berth.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on Saturday last appointed Edward L. Hedden to be Collector of Customs for the port of New York; H. S. Beattie to be Surveyor of Customs and Silas N. Burt to be Naval Officer of the same port. New York being the first commercial city in the country and the one where the largest revenue from foreign imports is collected, these appointments, and especially that of Collector, are regarded as the most important in the gift of the President. If the Democratic politicians in the city of New York had the power to fill these three offices, the men who have been selected by Mr. Cleveland to take charge of them would not have been chosen. The President before acting endeavored to get the leaders of the three Democratic divisions in that city, Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, and Irving Hall, to compromise their senseless quarrels and furnish him the names of three gentlemen whose appointment would be acceptable to the rival factions, but, as a matter of course, no compromise was reached, and he was compelled at last to take the responsibility himself, which he is never afraid to do. Mr. Hedden, the new Collector, is a merchant of high standing, and for thirty-five years has conducted the Custom House business of the firm with which he has been connected. He has always been a Democrat, but more of a business man than a politician. Mr. Burt, the Naval officer, was connected with the office from 1869 up to 1883, and for five years previous to the latter date was himself the incumbent of the office. He was originally a Republican, but supported Cleveland for Governor in 1882 and for President in 1884. Mr. Beattie has always been a Democrat and was an associate in the Corporation Counsel's office during the term of Wm. C. Whitney, now Secretary of the Navy. It will thus be seen that Mr. Cleveland has put three experienced business men in these important places, and that is just what the merchants and business men of New York want, rather than have them filled by politicians, as they have nearly always been. That the sound judgment of the President in making these appointments will be fully vindicated by the satisfactory manner in which they respectively discharge their duties, would seem to be a foregone conclusion. It is a strong trait in Mr. Cleveland's character that when he acts on his own well known sound judgment and rugged common sense in making an important appointment, he hardly ever makes a mistake. The late Collector of the Port of New York was Judge Robertson, who was nominated to the Senate by Garfield at the special instance and request of James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, as a reward for Robertson's efforts at Chicago in 1880 in defeating Grant's nomination for a third term. Robertson's appointment led Conkling to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, made him the sworn enemy of Garfield and gave him a chance of helping to defeat Blaine in New York last November.

THE position of the Grand Army of the Republic as a secret society toward the Catholic Church, has been made the the subject of investigation by a committee consisting of General Rosecrans, of Calfornia, General Martin T. McMahon, of New York, and J. C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, all of whom are Catholics. Communications were held with Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, explaining the nature, management and aims of the organization. In response to the request of these prelates ample information, written and printed, was furnished, showing that the object of the association was to cultivate among the members a spirit of fraternity, charity and loyalty, and demonstrating that it could not properly be designated a secret society. The letter to the Archbishops stated that while the members of the society did not expect or ask any indorsement or ecclesiastical approval of the society, they were anxious to have its nature understood. Conversation on the subject was held with other Bishops and theologians, and all expressed the opinion, which has been announced to the Grand Army of the Republic, that the society as now organized and conducted, is not in an ecclesiastical sense a secret society, and that Catholics may with good conscience become members of it.

THE trial of Mrs. Dudley, the English woman who shot Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the apostle of dynamite in this country, in the streets of New York last February, was begun in that city on Monday last. On Tuesday afternoon the jury after having been out about five minutes rendered a verdict acquitting her on the ground of insanity. Her counsel resisted a motion made by the District Attorney to send her to the State insane asylum, and asked that she be permitted to return to England and be placed in an institution in that country. The Court said it would hear the argument on the motion on Thursday, (yerterday). Rossa was, of course, the principal witness for the prosecution and it would be difficult to decide who did the most talking during the time he was on the stand—he or Mrs. Dudley. As a woman of gab and impudence she acquitted herself remarkably well, and if she was insane when she shot Rossa, there is great method in her madness now.

ON Tuesday last Gov. Pattison signed a bill authorizing the County Commissioners in counties in which the County Treasurer collects the taxes, (which is the case in this county), to change the date at which a reduction of the taxes for prompt payment shall cease. The date fixed by the Act of Assembly when the reduction of five per cent. for prompt payment ceases in this county is the first of September. We have often been told by farmers that it would be a great advantage to them if the time was extended a month or six weeks, when, as they claim, they would be better prepared to pay their taxes than they are at the first of September. The act referred to gives the Commissioners the power to do so, and if they will send to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for a certified copy of it, they can extend the date for the present year to the period they deem proper so as to enable the taxpayers to reap the benefit of the change.

THE GROWTH OF SISTERHOODS.

A lady who writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, calls attention to the fact that there is at this time an "almost excessive vitality among Catholic sisterhoods."

The modern desire of women to extend the range of their activity, which is shown in their pursuit of greater political and industrial opportunities, is also, even in this age of religious skepticism, impelling extraordinarily great numbers of them to undertake the self-sacrificing work of these sisterhoods. The widespread anxiety among earnest and serious minds because of the terrible evils of society is another cause of this increasing tendency. Conscientious women of the most delicate sensibilities and finest education throw themselves into the religious life under the conviction that only by absolutely turning their backs on the vanities of the world can they render the needed service to their unfortunate fellow beings.

Not even at Rome, we are told, is it exactly known how many nuns there are in the world, and only the Bishop of each diocese, whose duty it to keep in sight every nun of whom he is the official protector, could state the number under his charge. But in France alone there are certainly more than a hundred thousand, and they are multiplying throughout the world. Nuns are everywhere at work, and, almost before the Madhi's name was heard of, a colony of nuns from Verona had confronted him, and had made ready for martyrdom rather than apostasy.

For instance, there is the Sisters of Mercy congregatoin, which was founded as lately as 1831 by a young Irish lady and two associates, and whose work was mainly "a most serious application to the instruction of poor girls, visitation of sick, and protection of distressed woman of good character." They now count 133 houses in Great Britian and Ireland, besides many in North and South America Australia and New Zealand. The nuns of the Good Shepherd, specially vowing to "employ themselves in the instruction of penitent women," have since 1835 founded communities in the four quarters of the globe, and are rapidly increasing. The great congregation of the Sacred Heart, established by Sophie Bavat, and sanctioned in 1826 by Rome after a long and "comparatively hidden existence," has now 5,050 women engaged chiefly in training the daughters of well-to-do parents, "earning, indeed, obloquy by their devotion to the richer stratum of society, where ignorance and bad example are probably most dangerous."

Then, there are the "Little Sisters of the Poor," a congregation founded a little over forty years ago, and which now numbers more than four thousand. They have established 230 houses in different parts of the world. In France the "Little Sisters of the Workingman" is a community of recent organization, whose mission is altogether in workshops and factories.

These are only a few, and only the more modern, of the sisterhoods, for there are eighty-eight differnt orders or congregations at work in Paris alone, and in all there are "many hundred thousand educated women, the flower of our civilization, working with success toward the reconciliation of labor and capital, of the learned and the ignorant."

Moreover, we are told that "the demand for their services is increasing beyond the development of their communities, extraordinary as it is," and that "including the communities that are allied to the Sisters of Charity by their rule, about one hundred thousand every year renew their vows, with few exceptions."

These sisterhoods are roughly classed by the writer from whom we quote as of two systems of government—"one in which each house is a republic, of which the Superior is elective, which has its own budget, and, like a hive of bees, can send forth families, to be in turn autonomous; or an order may be monarchical and have one head, elected, however, only for a term of years, who, with her staff, controls the labor of the whole society." The rule of the sisters of Charity is thus centralized, and "the responsibilities of the Superior can be imagined when we think of the dispersion of her twenty five thousand daughters throughout the world. Her secretaries must be accomplished linguists, for her world-wide correspondence is in various tongues. She is elected only for three years, but so well is the system organized that no visible hitch ever interrupts its manifold enterprises."

At this time, too, the Episcopal Church is giving increased attention to its sisterhoods, and it has been compelled to do so, for they meet a positive demand among the pious women of the Church. At first the opposition to them was pretty general among both the clergy and the laity, for they were regarded as a step Romeward; but they flourished in spite of their enemies, until all parties of the Church now seem to be united in recognizing their necessity to satisfy the desire of woman for absolute devotion to Christian work. Meantime, too, Epispocal clergymen are taking monastic vows, fascinated by the thought of a life wholly consecrated to religious duty.

Nor must we forget that these orders offer an ideal communism which appeals with irresistible power to many of the most earnest minds of the time.—*New York Sun.*

A TALK BETWEEN TWO STRAIGHT-OUT MEN.—General Logan called upon Secretary Manning before leaving the city a few days ago. He desired to know if the Revenue Collectors at Cairo and Quincy, Ill., both of whom were friends of his, were to be retained or dismissed. "Mind!" excained he, "I am not asking their retention. I only desire information on the subject, in order that they may arrange their plans for the future." Mr. Manning replied in his usual direct fashion: "They will both be dismissed as soon as suitable men can be found to fill their places. I may as well tell you that is my purpose to make changes in all the collection districts and in other branches of the department just as rapidly as I can bring them about." "I have no fault to find with that at all," responded the General. "It is only right that men filling responsible positions should be in full sympathy with the Administration. If I were a Republican Secretary of the Treasury and I found these important places filled with Democrats, you may be sure I would remove every one of them. I should like to ask you another question. I receive a great many letters from old soldiers throughout the country asking me to protest against the removal of other ex-soldiers, employed as watchmen and messengers in the departments here. What shall I say in response to these inquiries?" "You can simply say that these people are dismissed only for causes; and you may add, if you like, that their places are invariably filled by veterans of the late war, the only difference being that a Republican soldier is replaced by a Democratic soldier. The first named have been carefully looked after for nearly a quarter of a century. I think it is now time to give the others a chance."

What Ails You?

Unless the food is properly prepared in the stomach it becomes corrupt and poisons the system it is intended to nourish. Dyspepsia and its accompaniments are bad breath, headache, constipation, piles, biliousness and depression of spirits. Sufferers with dyspepsia experience a rapid and permanent cure by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. It is purely vegetable and pleasant to the taste. A half tablespoonful of the Regulator, taken after eating, ensures good digestion.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1885.

In half an hour after the Commission of the Republican collector at the port of New York had expired a Democrat had been appointed in his place. The appointment came nearly three days before it was expected, and created considerable surprise in political circles here. The *quid nuncs* and politicians have now had time to pull themselves together, and stare at the situation, and their comments are as diverse as their political biases. The Republicans take a William Walter Phelps view of the selection, and say it is good for the country, but bad for the Democratic party. They are unable to see how much wiser a politician President Cleveland is than was President Garfield, when he created a schism in his party by appointing Mr. Robertson to this same office four years ago.

The manner of man Mr. Hedden the new Collector is cannot be better stated than by quoting from the letters of those who most intimately know him. In a letter to the President, Bates, Reed and Cooley prominent New York merchants said: "We take pleasure in testifying to the excellent business qualities, integrity of character, and high commercial standing of Mr. Hedden among the business men of this city, and to say that we are sure his appointment as Collector of the Port will give great satisfaction to the best business interests of the city. We believe Mr. Hedden to be thoroughly competent in every direction, a man of the thorough-going system, and order in the despatch of business, and a gentleman who will do honor to the appointment if he is so fortunate as to receive this favor at your hands.

Daniel Drake Smith one of the oldest merchants in New York wrote, "His father a lawyer, studied in the office of Alexander Hamilton, and filled an honorable, and distinguished civic office in this city more than a half a century ago, and was a representative of the city on the opening of the Erie canal. I do not hesitate to say that from personal knowledge of Collectors and not a single one better qualified, in my opinion to fill the place than is Mr. Hedden. Mr. Hedden has always acted with the Democratic party."

Mr. Edwin R. Livermore, throws this light on Mr. Hedden's political faith, and other characteristics: "He is an unassuming man, a genuine New Yorker, a thorough Democrat through all the time I have known him, calmly waiting for a return to constitutional principles of government. He has been respected and admired by those even in authority who differed with him politically. His expert testimony has always been sought and approved in mercantile appraisement, and other Custom House matters. There are few merchants better qualified by taste and education than he for the office."

Gen. John B. Woodward's letter adds this: "Mr. Hedden was born in this city, and entered the employ of Wetmore, Cryder & Co., in 1847. He was employed at once to attend to their Custom House work, and had general supervision thereof during the whole of his business career. The firm never employed Custom House brokers, owing to his thorough acquaintance with the requisite details. He became a partner with the house in May 1859, the style of the firm being changed to Wetmore-Cryder & Co., and was practically the managing partner of the house from then until the dissolution of the partnership in December 1884."

Mr. Hedden is not afraid of the office as may be inferred from a remark made on Saturday, he said, "I am thoroughly familiar with every department of the Custom House, and know the duties of every man in it, from the entry clerk to the Collector. I am no politician and although my sympathies are with the county Democrats, I go into the office unpledged and unbiased. No man and no body of men will find it possible to rule me." K.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says: Judge Biddle has made many noteworthy addresses from the bench, but his remarks in sentencing the defaulting treasurer of the Decatur Building Association deserve to be printed in letters of gold for the perusal of judicial officers everywhere. His sweeping condemnation of the pernicious doctrine that education, social position, and similar advantages should be taken in mitigation of punishment is as timely as truthful and vigorous. The most dangerous of all rascals is the man who disguises himself under a cloak of good character, and continues in crime the more easily because of his unmerited reputation. The proposition that justice should be largely tempered with mercy for such criminals is false in logic and hurtful in example. If leniency is to be exercised, it should be in behalf of the ignorant offender, not the cultivated rogue. The failure of the courts in many States to impose adequate punishment—or in many cases punishment at all—upon high toned embezzlers and magnificent thieves has too often made justice a byword and a mockery. We need more Judge Biddles on the bench to send cultured thieves to their proper place. The fear of a long and certain imprisonment is for this class a more efficacious deterrent from crime than any other consideration. The judicial sentiment which often turns them loose upon a community after a nominal expiation is an affront to common sense as well as a menace to society.

The Reputation of a Standard Article

Is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting underhand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in a somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable, by cheap local bitters, eye openers and tonics, but the fact is too well proven and too generally known to admit of conscientious dispute, that for these and other maladies the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy.—Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.

my22,'85-1yr.

THE four greatest and most desirable properties of a successful medicine are perfectly combined in McDonald's Blood Purifier or Sarsaparillian Alterative. In malassimilation of food and dyspepsia its effects are speedy and happy. For disfiguring humors of scrofula and tetter, the loathsome sores of venereal diseases, the burning tortures of erysipelas, no other medicine can possibly equal it. As a spring medicine, perfect blood purifier, efficient and safe diuretic and aperient, it meets with gratifying favor from the medical profession and the people. Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. For sale by E. James.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Wanted.

The worst case in Cambria county of crofula, erysipelas, tetter or blood disease of any nature, inherited or acquired, to purchase one bottle of McDonald's great blood purifier or sarsaparillian alternative, use as directed and if not benefitted many times the value of its cost, your money will be returned. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia agents. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg

[5-9.-1y.*]

HUNDREDS WRITE they owe their life and present good health to Acker's English Remedy for consumption, coughs, colds, &c. Sold by E. James.

SUBSCRIBE for this paper.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Last Wednesday, July 1, the new postal law went into effect. Ounce letters can be sent anywhere where the 2-cent rate now carries half-ounce letters.

—Sixty thousand canaries are sold every year in New York, 4,000 goldfinches, 3,000 parrots, 1,500 cardinals, 1,000 mocking-birds, 500 birds of paradise, and linnets, larks, robins, catbirds, etc., making an annual trade of $250 000.

—The cost of the stationery to be supplied for the use of the Interior Department during the next fiscal year will be $47,891, a reduction of over $10,000 as compared with the expenditure for the same purpose this year.

—Horatio Seymour has many historical relics. When he wants he can sit in a chair that belonged to Daniel Webster, look out of a window which was once in Faneuil Hall, and warm his feet at a fireplace of tiles taken from the house of John Jay at Albany.

—Michael Padden, of Newton township, Lackawanna county, on Friday last separated George Reed and Michael Finn, who were fighing. Soon afterward, while Padden's back was turned, Reed plunged a knife into him, inflicting injuries which will prove fatal.

—The attempt of the Republican managers in West Virginia to run the Prohibition party as a Republican side-show has failed. The Prohibitionists have resolved to carry on the battle in that State as a third party, and nominate candidates of their own.

—It is said the third costliest building in the world is the New York State Capitol. Started under a legislative limitation of $4,000,000, it has already cost nearly $18,000,000, or more than the national capitol building at Washington. Six or seven millions more will be required to finish it.

—There are 30,000,000 fowls in Great Britain and Ireland, and 8,000,000 turkeys, ducks and geese. The home supply for consumption is estimated at 8,000,000 chickens and 500,000,000 eggs, while the importation of eggs in 1883 was 840,000,000, making England's egg-bill alone more than $31,000,000.

—James Gilman, a boy 15 years old, employed at the Hotel Lincoln, Cleveland, Ohio, was caught in the elevator on Friday morning and frightfully mangled. His tongue was cut in two, his nose cut off, and his face and head terribly crushed. Physicians say he cannot recover, as his neck is dislocated.

—Mr. Lowell's assertion that there is nothing but English blood in his veins has led John Boyle O'Reilly to investigate the subject and it is now announced that "Dr. Charles Lowell married Harriet Spence, a native of Portsmouth, N. H., belonging to a Scotch family, descended perhaps from Sir Patrick Spens, celebrated in the old ballad."

—The strongest wood in the United States is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arkansas region, and the weakest the West Indian birch. The most elastic is the tamarack, the white or shellbark hickory standing far below it in this respect. The highest specific gravity, upon which in general depends value as fuel, is attained by the blue wood of Texas.

—The experts who have been investigating the affairs of the Shackamaxon, Philadelphia, Bank hope to be able to file a statement of its assets and liabilities in the Common Pleas Court to-day. They have found that the amount due depositors is about $621,000, while the entire assets are only $458,000. The sum of $158,000 is not accounted for.

—At many places in Texas, where the negroes celebrated their Emancipation festival last week, the whites co-operated with the colored men, and the celebration was more general than ever before. And this in the banner Democratic State of the South, and under the first Democratic President since slavery ceased to be! The race problem seems in a very fair way for solution.

—The situation at the Cheyenne Indian Agency looks critical, and the officers, employes and traders are liable to be attacked by the infuriated Cheyennes at any moment. The Indians are drilling daily in regular warlike form. The arrival of the troops under Sumner only seems to have stirred up the indians, who put out extra spies in all directions.

—At Ashley, Luzerne county, school boys had dug into a sand bank, leaving an overhanging ledge ten feet long. On Monday evening five boys were standing under the ledge when it suddenly fell. Three escaped and one was rescued in a few minutes unconscious. The other boy, Francis McCormick, was under the earth half an hour, and was dead when dug out.

—It pleases the covert enmies of the Cleveland Administration to put into circulation stories of Cabinet dissensions which find ready credence among persons who have been taught to believe in Democratic incapacity. But the stories are impudent fictions. Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet are working together with great singleness of purpose. The Administration is steadily gaining public confidence.

—Ex-Judge Timothy O'Connor, of Cincinnati, has sued Judge Fitzgerald, of the Police Court for $20,000 for language used on the bench censuring O'Connor. A woman was on trial for keeping a disorderly house and Judge Fitzgerald, being informed that Judge O'Connor owned the building occupied by the female, made use of hard language regarding owners who rented property to that class of people.

—Col. Snowden, the retiring superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, and Daniel M. Fox, his successor, are engaged in counting the treasures stored in the Chestnut street establisment. The purpose is to familarize the new incumbent with the workings and contents of the institution. The vaults at the Mint contein about $30,000,000 in gold bars and $8,000,000 in silver. A week will be occupied in counting them.

—Henry C. Denhard, for a number of years keeper of a saloon in Baltimore on Friday last, had a pleasant conversation with his wife at their home in South Baltimore, and kissed her as she went down stairs to attend to her domestic duties. Several hours after, seeing nothing of her husband, she returned to her chamber and found him hanging by the neck from the transom frame over the door. He had been despondent caused by inability to raise money to pay taxes on his property, and sought relief in death.

—A horrible accident occurred on Friday last at Dayton, Ohio. Edith Sayre, a 9-year-old daughter of Alexander Sayre, a blacksmith, had her left leg shot off by her 15 year old brother, who was playing with a shotgun. He supposed the barrel was empty, and, intending to scare his little sister, applied a cap, and, pointing the gun at her, pulled the trigger. To his horror he found that the gun was loaded and that he had shot off his little sister's left leg tearing off the flesh and shattering the bone. The leg was amputated above the knee and the patient is in a critical condition.

—George W. Thompson, a barber, on Sunday evening called at the house of Lucius K. Lawton, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he had formerly boarded. Miss Lucy Lawton, a beautiful young lady, to whom Thompson had paid marked attention, but without reciprocation, returned home while he was there. She passed him without speaking, and following her into the hall he assaulted her with a razor, inflicting several dangerous cuts about the face and neck. The interference of neighbors saved the girl's life, but she is terribly disfigured. Thompson was arrested. He was not sober, and said he had intended to kill the girl to get even.

—The heaviest rain storm for fourteen years visited Baltimore on Sunday morning. The storm broke over the city at half-past 4 o'clock, and continued for two hours. The rainfall was 4 47 and the destruction was very considerable, upward of two hundred basements and cellars being flooded on the line of Jones' Falls, and in all depressed portions of the city. The streets were also flooded, the sewers not having sufficient capacity to carry the water off. On the line of the Western Maryland Railroad there were several washouts, detaining the early trains fully four hours. The damage will reach $50 000. Several families barely escaped with their lives.

—A courier just arrived at Fort Bowie on Sunday from the troops in the field, and brings dispatches from Captain Crawford, in the mountains southeast of Opulo. On June 23 the scouts and troops struck a camp of Chiricahuas, killed one buck, captured 15 women and children, five horses and a quantity of supplies. The squaws and children are en route to Fort Bowie, and will reach San Bernardo ranch to morrow. This is the band of renegades who attacked Captain Lawton's supply train in Guadacanon and killed three soldiers. Captain Crawford is following the trail of another band, leading into the Seirra Madre mountains.

—Miss Shaffer, seventeen years old, a school teacher at Clarksville, Iowa, recently incurred the enmity of a family named Forney. On Thursday evening, while returning from school, she was met by Mrs. Forney and daughter. The mother caught Miss Shaffer and held her while the daughter beat her over the back and shoulders with a rawhide. The assailant continued the beating until tired, and after resting began it again. Finally Miss Shaffer escaped and made her way home, with the blood running over her clothes from the wounds made by the whip. Mrs. Forney and daughter have been arrested. A physician who examined Miss Shaffer pronounces her breast and back in a fearful condition. He says she is suffering from nervous prostration.

—The little town of Montour, on the line of the Pittsburg and and Lake Erie railroad ten miles west of Pittsburg, is in a ferment of excitement over the discovery of what experts claim is genuine silver bearing quartz. The quartz was found by Superintendent Kelly, of the Imperial Coke Company, on the property of the company. He had it assayed by Professor Hugo Blank, a prominent chemist there, who states that it has $7.50 of silver to the ton. Of course it was only the surface croppings, and it is expected to be much more valuable when it is mined. The lode is located about three miles from Montour, in a ravine at right angles from the river. Those who ought to know say the indications are that the strike is genuine.

—The trouble in Rowan county, Kentucky is on again. Humphreys, the alleged Sheriff of the county, on Sunday shot Craig Tolliver, Marshal of Morehead and leader of the opposite faction, who attempted to arrest him on a charge of confederating for his (Tolliver's) murder. Tolliver was shot with buckshot, one shot penetrating the breast, and his hand being shattered and his cheek grazed. He returned the fire without effect. A posse is forming for the arrest of Humphreys and his confederate, who are barricaded in the house of one of the parties. It is almost a certainty that the war will open up in earnest again. Tolliver is not seriously hurt. This afternoon the posse attempted to arrest Humphreys, when he and his confederate, Rayburn, rushed out of the house and ran firing. The posse returned the fire, killing Rayburn and mortally wounding Humphreys.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.

Trade Mark QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women**, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Narrow Escape.

* * * ROCHESTER, June, 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys*

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased by brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister Mother,
"Or daughter!!!!
"Can be made the picture of health!
"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

1794. 1883.
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c. at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.
The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods of that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.
E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

BRIDGE LETTING.
The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals for building a bridge over Susquehanna river near Garman's mills in Susquehanna township, until 1 o'clock, p. m., on
TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885,
According to draft and specifications now in possession of the Commissioners. All proposals must be in accordance with said draft and specification, which can be examined at any time. The bids are to be for the middle span only, as the abutments and approaches are to be built by the Supervisors of Susquehanna township. All proposals to be sealed and left at the Commissioners' office on or before the above date.—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Commissioners
DAVID HAMILTON,
Attest: W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.
June 12, 1885.

NOT DEAD YET
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883.-tf.

PROPOSALS.
The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals until Tuesday, July 7, 1885, at one o'clock, p. m., for furnishing steam heaters for the jail. All proposals must be accompanied by plans and specifications of the proposed work. Each proposal to be sealed and left at the Comm'rs' office on or before the above date. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Commissioners.
DAVID HAMILTON,
Attest: W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.

JOHN E. SCANLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Nov. 16, 1883.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 970 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

THE
CHICAGO
COTTAGE
ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.
EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
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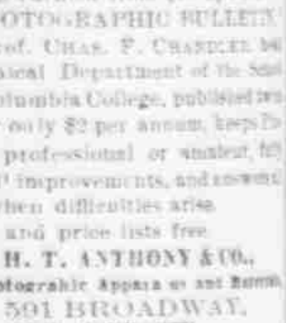

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☞ Office on Centre street, near High.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—'s Barber shop in this place will close at two o'clock P. M., on the Fourth.

—The trial of Dr. Buck, of Braddock, commenced at Pittsburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. Thomas H. Heist lost a valuable horse on Sunday last. Colic is what did it.

—For nice fresh vegetables go to the "Sugar Bowl."

—If you want a good scythe go to Dufton's—only 25 cts.

—The time for accidents from falling off cherry trees is now at hand.

—An engineer corps is now surveying along the Chest Creek.

—Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, returned home on Saturday last.

—Hogs are dying in some of the Eastern counties from eating locusts.

—Mr. Ross Piper is running the livery stable at Cresson this summer.

—For the finest and best stock of groceries go to the "Sugar Bowl."

—The Greenback State Convention is called to meet at Erie on the 12th of August.

—Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, has a colored military company with 45 men in the ranks.

—Don't fail to attend the festival at Armory Hall on Friday evening, July 3d, and all day on Saturday, July 4th.

—It is said that the contractor of the Cresson and Coalport railroad will commence laying some of the iron in a week or two.

—In accordance with the time-honored custom, there will be no FREEMAN issued next week.

—Captain Morgan McDonald and Dr. Murphy, of Loretto, were among the visitors to our town on Wednesday.

—Mr. A. W. Patchin and wife, of Patchinville, Clearfield county, paid our town a visit on Wednesday.

—Owing to the depression in the coal trade, the mines at Coalport, Clearfield county are running from one to three days in the week.

—Altoona people are complaining that it costs fifty cents to go to the circus there, while at all other towns it only takes twenty-five cents to see the elephant.

—Wanted—about two hundred bushels of old potatoes in good condition, for which the highest market price in trade will be paid for delivery at McDonald's, in Loretto.

—Dr. David Blair, an aged and respected citizen of Huntingdon, died at his residence in that place, Thursday last, aged 72 years and 5 months.

—Mr. P. F. Brown, of the Central Hotel in this place, took charge of the carrying of the mails from this place to Cherrytree on Wednesday last. The hack for Carrolltown will start from his house.

—The latest novelty is "ginger ice cream." The heat of the ginger counteracts the chill of the cream, and the frigidity of the iced sweetness nullifies the fire of the spicy root, producing a happy medium most gratifying to the epicurean palate.

—Hannah Hopkins was committed to jail on Friday last from Johnstown, charged with the surety of the peace by her mother. She is insane and lately has become violent and had to be committed.

—Now is about the time you want to buy such articles as scythes, snaths, forks, rakes, and you will find a good assortment at Barker's at prices as low as anywhere else.

—Miss Maggie Shenkle, who has been teaching at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, closed her school on Friday last after a very successful term.

—Mrs Margaret Kern, widow of Mr. George W. Kern, of Johnstown, and mother of Mrs. T. W. Dick, of this place, died at Homer, Indiana county, on Sunday last, aged about seventy-eight years.

—Barker's Bros. are buying all the wool that they can get, as well as all kinds of produce, in exchange for goods, which they sell you at the same prices as though you paid cash. Take your wool to Barker's.

—Mrs. Mary Moyle, of Everett, Bedford county, was so badly burned on Monday last by the explosion of a can of Kerosene oil with which which she was kindling the kitchen fire that she died in a few hours.

—Messrs. O'Brien & Co., whose show will exhibit here on next Tuesday have contracted with the P. R. R. shops at Altoona for a magnificent advertising car, to be built of the very best material and in the most elaborate style of workmanship.

—There has been a slight rise in prices on some kinds of groceries, but at Barker's you can buy at the same low prices that you have been doing all the time, some goods are lower, coffee for instance. Inquire at Barker's for their prices on coffees.

—Grant Miller and Josiah Wolford were on Sunday evening having a friendly tussel in East St. Clair township, Bedford county, when Wolford accidentally fell upon an open pocket knife which Miller had in his hand and was stabbed through the heart.

—We expect to see you all in on next Tuesday to see the elephant and the circus, and we want to remind you that you will find the greatest show on earth by visiting BARKER'S STORE, where you will find everything you want at low prices.

—The war on Mother Hubbards, which was so vigorously waged last summer in various parts of the country, is being renewed in Dawson, Ga., where an ordinance has just been passed imposing a fine of five dollars on persons wearing the objectionable garment on the street.

—The recent cold snap has rather spoiled the sale of summer goods, but, we hope for warm weather for the Fourth, and advise every one to visit the store of Barker's Bros., and buy all the goods they want before the Fourth, as their store will be closed on that day.

—Paregoric, Godfrey's cordial and Bateman's drops. These important preparations for summer use vary so much in strength as to make them unreliable, therefore I have concluded to prepare some after the original receipt. Full strength guaranteed. At Zimmerman's drug store.

—David E Hughes, of Johnstown, who some time ago was sent to the Dixmont asylum, died at that institution on Sunday last. The deceased was born in this place and was a son of Mr. John D Hughes, of Johnstown, who removed from this place a number of years ago. He was aged about thirty-one years.

—As there is but one licensed hotel in Indiana county now, our druggists should lay in a large supply of alcohol. During the days of local option in that county every Indiana county man that visited the town took with him a bottle of alcohol, out of which he manufactured two bottles of whiskey when he crossed the line. There is a boom in it.

—The Gal-orious Fourth will be here on Saturday and the small boy will be happy. The people who visit John Owens' store, on High street, will be correspondingly happy if they purchase anything in the way of dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, notions or groceries, when they find the bargains John is giving them.

—Hon. E. A. Bigler, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty third district, has appointed as deputy collector for this sub-district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, Mr. George [illegible], of Petersburg, Huntingdon county. He entered upon the duties of his office as the successor of Mr. Frank Stewart on Wednesday. This district was transferred to Mr. Bigler on Tuesday.

—On last Saturday Peter Sonefeld, a miner in the employ of Messrs. Taylor & McCoy, at Gallitzin, was badly injured by a fall of slate while at work in the mines. His leg was across the rail when the mass of slate fell and not only broke but badly cut and crushed the limb, and fears are entertained for his recovery. He is a married man and has a wife and two children dependent upon him.

—The commissioners who are superintending the erection of the State Reformatory at Huntingdon held a meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday of last week, at which it was decided to advertise for the building of a third wing to contain 228 cells, two houses for the use of the warden and for official use, a main entrance, and boiler houses and stack.

—The Somerset *Democrat* says: Our esteemed contemporaries who week after week publish dispatches that the South Pennsylvania railroad will be finished by July 1, 1886, might as well devote that space to more valuable news, as it is impossible to finish the line by that time. The drilling of the Laurel Hill tunnel, on which work is now suspended, will require fifteen months of continuous work, with an average process of seventy five feet per week.

—A tramp named George Bubb, was killed at the railroad bridge in Johnstown on Tuesday last. He and a companion were crossing the bridge when the third section of the day express came along and struck Bubb, throwing him down over the embankment and injuring him so badly that he died in about five minutes. He was about forty years of age and his residence unknown. His companion succeeded in reaching the end of the bridge and getting out of the way unharmed.

—On Wednesday morning about two o'clock a destructive fire broke out in the carriage manufactory of Vaughn & Bittner, corner of Seventh and Seventeenth street, Altoona, burning the building to the ground also, a double-brick residence belonging to Mr. William Vaughn and occupied by himself and John Fox, and the residence of Mr. Peter Lilly; and damaging the residence of Mr. James McCullough considerable before the flames were got under control. The loss on the buildings is estimated at about $7,000.

—The Governor approved the following bill on the 11th of July, 1885. So the season is shortened one month, and you will please hang up your trout line on the 15th day of July, instead of August 1:

SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to catch, kill, or expose to sale, or have in his or her possession, after the same has been caught or killed, any speckled trout, save only from the fifteenth day of April to the fifteenth day of July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each trout so killed or had in possession; but this act shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in water owned by himself to stock other waters.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the above are hereby repealed.

A MURDEROUS MANIAC

The village of Walnut Grove, a short distance south of this city, says the Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday, was the scene of a most tragic and sensational occurrence this morning. For a week or ten days past Frederick Ream, landlord of a hotel there, has been manifesting evidences of approaching insanity, but his condition was not regarded as serious enough to warrant his commitment to an asylum. He was not violent; rather the reverse, but, at his own suggestion his wife hid a number of things about the house that would prove dangerous weapons. Ream himself took charge of an old double bareled shotgun and secreted it in the cellar. On Wednesday night last Ream's malady developed a tendency toward violence, and his wife determined to watch him during the night. It was well for her she did, for about 2 o'clock in the morning he seized her by the throat, and would in all probability have chocked her to death had she not been on her guard and in a position to defend herself. She succeeded in thwarting his purpose and in calming him to sleep.

The next day the attending physician, fearing that Ream might attempt other acts of violence advised that a careful guard be kept over him. Accordingly one of his male friends remained with him Thursday and Friday nights. On Saturday his brother Conrad, of Bethlehem, for whom he had always entertained more affection than for anybody else, save his wife, arrived at Walnut Grove and assumed personally the care of him. He sat up with him that night and again last night. His conversation was by times pretty rational, but was generally very wild, although not loud or boisterous, and he did nothing to cause his brother a suspicion that, if unguarded, he would do himself or anybody else any harm. Conrad was, therefore, not as watchful, perhaps, as he might otherwise have been, and, about 3 o'clock this morning he fell asleep.

Taking advantage of the opportunity thus presented, the crazy man slipped down to the cellar where he had hid the shot-gun and, procuring it, crept noiselessly up to the room where the brother was still dozing. Taking deliberate aim the maniac discharged the weapon at Conrad, and then, seizing the gun by the barrel, rushed upon him and began clubbing him with the butt, felling him to the floor. Thinking, no doubt, that he had finished his brother, Frederick entered a small room and closed the door, for the purpose, evidently, of preventing capture. The noise of the gun aroused the household and the prostrate form of Conrad was found by Mrs. Ream. A physician was sent for and the maniac was captured, and he was secured with ropes and lashed to the bed.

Conrad's Ream's injuries were examined by a physician. He found the contents of the gun had taken effect in the right arm about midway between the elbow and shoulder, causing terrible mutilation of the member, severing the blood vessels, and lodging under the arm; that some shots had entered the right side, and that there were several severe contused wounds on the head where he had been hit with the butt of the gun.

The cause of Frederick's mental affliction is said to be anxiety about his financial affairs. It seems that he is indebted to the man from whom he purchased the place which he now occupies about $1,000, for which he had given notes that are now over due. He was examined by two physicians and his condition was found to be such that confinement in an asylum is imperatively necessary. He having no means to defray the expenses of his treatment, Director Easly took charge of him, and the county will bear the cost. He will be removed to Dixmont to-day or to-morrow.

Only Fractions of Lives.

How many persons live only a fraction of average human life because they neglect to take the commonest precautions against sickness. It is disease in its maturity that kills, and maturity implies growth. A slight indisposition is usually slighted. They who avail themselves of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters known it to be efficacious in chronic cases of disease, but the process of cure is a far easier one if it is used in early stages of dyspepsia, malarial disease, rheumatism, constipation and liver derangement. Let those who would avoid the peril which even the most potent remedies cannot avert, steer clear of the rock upon which so many constitutions split—an under-appreciation of the danger of neglect. It will not do to omit care and a recourse to medicine when health is affected. If debilitated, or nervous, or dytpeptic take it for granted you are in want of a remedy, use the Bitters.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN REARDON

A dispatch was received here on Friday last announcing the death of Rev. Father Reardon, at Bedford. The Altoona *Times* of Saturday last gives the following particulars:

"The Reverend John Reardon, the beloved pastor of St. Mary's Catholic congregation at Hollidaysburg, died at a quarter past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Catholic parsonage in Bedford, where he went last Monday at the solicitation of his friend, Father O'Connell, in hopes that his health, which had been poor for a long time, might be improved. The announcement of his death was received in this city in a brief telegram sent by Father O'Connell to Father Breilly, and being entirely unexpected, the sad news was all the more distressing to those who knew the brilliant young priest. Late last evening the *Times* received a private dispatch from Bedford, giving the following particulars of Father Reardon's last hours:

"'Father Reardon had been ailing for some time and came here on Monday last to have the benefit of the waters. On the second day he got a slight attack of something like vertigo. On Wednesday he felt a little unwell, but was informed by Dr. Gump, who called on him, that while his illness was a little serious there need be no cause for alarm. On Thursday he felt very well until between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M., when he had a severe attack of head ache. The physicians, Drs. Hughes and Clark, then discovered that he must have been for some time suffering from heart disease. The action of the heart they found very weak, and there were marked signs of feeble circulation of the blood. They treated him and he slept about five hours. He then awoke, and having regained full consciousness, realized his condition. He spoke as intelligently and clearly as usual for an hour, betimes.

"'At ten minutes past 9 A. M., he called his companion, Father O'Connell, to his bedside, and told him he knew he was dying. He then began to recite some prayers which were familiar to him, and then he passed away. Father Reardon knew how weak he was, and prepared himself by receiving the last rites of that Church of which he was a learned and zealous minister. So peaceful was his death that Father O'Connell could scarcely tell for some time whether he was dead or sleeping.'

"Father Reardon was born in Lawrenceville, Pittsburgh, and was aged about 36 years. His father and mother are still living in Pittsburgh, and his brother, William Reardon, is one of the leading lawyers at the Pittsburgh bar, and one of the best known. The deceased was ordained to the priesthood about fifteen years ago and for ten years was attached to the Cathedral at Pittsburgh. Five years ago he succeeded Father Boyle as pastor at Ebensburg, and two years later he was transferred to Hollidaysburg, of which congregation he had since been pastor. Being highly educated and endowed with extraordinary talents Father Reardon was looked upon as one of the brightest men in this Catholic diocese. He was besides a wise counsellor, and never neglected the lesser duties which make up the life of a minister, and which are sometimes so difficult and laborious. In every congregation where he labored, hearts will ache to learn that the good priest has been called away when he seemed most needed. But it is probably a blessed translation for him, for, although he never gave up or complained, he was a great sufferer, principally from catarrh of the stomach. Peace to his ashes."

On Saturday evening his remains were taken to Hollidaysburg and then to St. Mary's church, where the body lay in state until Sunday afternoon, when the remains were conveyed by special train to Pittsburgh, where the funeral took place from the Cathedral on Monday last.

A BRAVE ACT OF A GIRL.

A correspondent of the Hollidaysburg *Register* writing from Portage, this county, tells the following:

On the 6th of June, a daughter of Mr. Henry S. Heisel, of Blue Knob, Blair county, went on an errand to Ben's Creek, Cambria county, some distance away, and after remaining there for a while, she started on her return home. She was walking up the tram road, which is about three miles long and very lonely, when a young man came out of the woods which lined the woods, and approaching, asked her where she was going. She answered that she was going home. He said, "I don't think you are, Miss."—She ask him why she couldn't go home. He replied, "Oh, because I intend to keep you here awhile," at the same time drawing a revolver from his pocket, but failing to raise the hammer. No sooner did he make this move than the girl also drew a revolver, cocking it at the same time, and pointing it at him, ordered him to lay his pistol on the ground, or she would shoot him. He did so immediately. She then made him walk in front of her for quite a distance, while she followed closely with a cocked revolver in each hand, having appriated the one he had dropped. When she arrived to within a short distance of her home, she told the young scamp if he would get on his knees and promise never to bother her again she would let him off. He gladly obeyed her, while she kept him covered with the pistols. After promising faithfully to perform his part she allowed him to leave, watching until he disappeared from view. She then shot the loads out of the revolver she had captured, and with a stone battered it up so that it could never be used again, after which she threw it away, and calmly wended her way home, where she arrived without further molestation. This brave girl is the daughter of Mr. Henry S. Heisel, who is a veteran of both the Mexican and the late civil wars, and shows that she is possessed of the same courage as her soldier father.

DROWNED.

On Sunday last Mr. Luke Hoover, son of Mr. Francis Hoover, of Elder township was drowned in the schute of Flynn Bros. dam on Wire Rock run in Chest township. Mr. Hoover, who along with two companions had went to take a bath in the schute below the dam where the water was about four feet deep. His companions had gone out and dressed themselves and started away and had gone some distance when, finding that Mr. Hoover was not coming went back, and found him missing with his clothing lying on the bank where it was when they had left. They immediately started to Flynn's log camp, which is near a mile from the scene of the accident for assistance, and accompanied by a number of men and after one of the men had succeeded in locating the body by diving, but was unable to bring it to the surface, they finally brought it up with poles. The water where they had been bathing, close to the schute was about four feet deep, but a little further out where the ends of the logs had struck in going through, the ground had been worn away and a hole eight or ten feet deep had been made and Mr. Hoover, after his companions had gone stepped into it, and being unable to swim went to the bottom. His remains were interred at Carrolltown on Tuesday. He was about 27 years of age and unmarried.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES.

The present session of the school has been the most successful one yet held in our town. Sup't Strayer is to be congratulated upon the successful management of the school during the past three terms. The school has increased from 45 students the first term to 137, the number enrolled during the present term.

The class preparing for professional certificates was examined on Tuesday and Wednesday. The class passed a thorough examination in the common branches and also in the elements of physiology, algebra, physical geography, rhetoric and mental science.

The school will close on Thursday with public exercises in Armory Hall in the evening.

Prof. Shimmel, who is assisting in the school, has been re-elected principal of the Huntingdon public schools, at an increased salary.

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

Pensacola is, after St. Augustine, the earliest Southern settlement in the U. S., and has been subject to more changes than any other city in the Union. While she prides herself on her antiquity there are but few descendants of either her Spanish or French inhabitants.

Earlier than 1700 it had been occupied by the French and the Spanish successively. The few French by whom it was originally colonized, were dislodged in 1699 by a colony of Spaniards from Vera Cruz, who held possession until 1719, when it was captured by the French under Bienville. Only a few years after the Spaniards regained possession and held it till 1763, when the British acquired possession. Some 20 years later the Spanish General Alocz, reconquered it and two years later it was finally ceded to Spain. In 1821 it, with the rest of Florida was ceded to the United States.

During our war of 1812 with Great Britain, the Spanish permitted the British to have possession of the town for aggressive purposes on our army; but in 1814, Gen. Jackson took the town and the old Spanish of San Miguel and St. Bernard by assault, and again in 1818 took Fort Barrancas, to stop Indian depredations on the United States under Spanish auspices.

During the late civil war Pensacola was subjected to very vicissitude; during a portion of the late civil war it was alternately in the hands of the Unionists and the rebels; but the greater part of the time was neglected by both and a constant prey to the hangers on of both armies. Shortly before its close a disastrous fire destroyed a great portion of the town.

To add to her calamities, since the war the city has been badly governed. She was involved in an immense debt without any corresponding improvements. The colored element predominated and with a few whites, by whom they were controlled elected the officers.

This has lately been remedied by a process more practical than Democratic. A general law was passed and signed by Gov. Berry, providing that when a city or town had an indebtedness exceeding $1,000, the State should take charge of the administration of its local affairs. From what I could learn, it seemed like the appointment of a receiver for an insolvent corporation in the North. Under the new *regime* the city is advancing in prosperity.

I traversed a good portion of the city. There is a single line of street railway. And the town as all other Florida towns, is built on a light white sand, nearly as soft and yielding as a feather. In taking the street car you had to travel through this sand, an inch deep; as soft as a snow bank would be in Ebensburg.

In the business part of the city the shops were shops indeed. Disconnected with any residence—a single story in height, though in every respect they were showy and prosperous.

The Court house was as modest and unpretending as one of our school houses. Judge Maxwell is a good lawyer and an excellent judge.

Instead of dinner we took an early lunch and started, with some companions, on a pleasure excursion, on board a snug little steamer. We first visited Fort Pickens on the western point of the island of Santa Rosa. Here is the naval station under command of Commodore Gibson. The fort was the scene of several conflicts during the war. Here Billy Wilson's celebrated New York zouaves lay on the sandy flat outside the fortress. Here we picked up an abundance of beautiful shells, star-fish, &c. The point of the island is almost coverd by immense piles of cannon balls and other munitions of war.

From the fort we stamed out into the Gulf of Mexico, viewed the light house and Fort San Carlos at Banancos, swung around and re entered the bay under the guns of Fort McKee. The harbor of Pensacola is surely well protected with Fort Pickens on the island and Fort McKee directly opposite on the mainland.

And an excellent harbor it is, admitting vessels of 22 feet draft. Quite a number of large merchant ships were anchored in the bay, and an infinite number of smaller craft. The exports are mainly lumber—and this principally Southern pine of which I have already spoken, with a smaller quantity of Palmetto. The latter seems quite soft and unsubstantial, but it is much used for piles at the piers of harbors, as it is said to be the only species of wood never interfered with by submarine destroyers.

I may say that I never enjoyed a more pleasant trip. The vessel was in fine trim—the sea breeze was balmy and invigorating, except in the gulf and the antics of the propoises, which ever and anon threw themselves sportively above the water; all made a few hours of the most exciting pleasure.

TRAVELER.

BOLD BURGLARY.

Mrs. Fye, who is blind, resides about a mile south of St. Augustine, in Clearfield township, along with her two sons and a nephew, all of whom are grown up. On last Friday morning about three o'clock, while the occupants were all in bed asleep, three masked men entered without being heard until they reached their bedsides, when they presented revolvers at their heads and said, "Lie still or we will shoot you." They then proceeded to ransack the house for valuables, getting one hundred dollars in paper money from the pocket of Mrs. Fye's dress and about forty dollars in silver from a bureau drawer. After they had got the money they backed out of the house, keeping the frightened occupants covered with their revolvers and warning them not to move or attempt to follow them. After the burglars had gone the inmates of the house went to see which route they had taken, but they were out of sight. Up to this time no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators, although it is believed to be the work of persons familiar with the locality.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The examination of teachers for the borough schools will be held as follows:

Millville, July 23d and 24th; Conemaugh, July 25th; East Conemaugh and Franklin, July 27th; Woodvale, July 28th; Cambria, July 29th; Coopersdale, July 30th; Ebensburg, August 4th.

Applicants for professional certificates will be examined at Millville. In addition to the common branches applicants for professional certificates will be examined in physiology, algebra, rhetoric and mental science.

Applicants must present a written application to the Secretary of the Board when they apply for schools. Only *bona fide* applicants will be admitted to the class.

Examinations will begin at 8 A. M.

The general examinations for the county will be held about the usual time, and will be announced in due time.

LEWIS STRAYER, County Sup't.

Excursion Tickets to Yellowstone National Park.

It is announced by the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that there has been placed on sale at all principal ticket offices of the company a stock of excursion tickets to Yellowstone National Park. These tickets will be sold in connection with Pennsylvania Railroad tickets to Chicago, thence by the several roads from that point to Council Bluffs or St. Paul, thence by the Union or Northern Pacific to Yellowstone Park. The tickets by both the Union and Northern Pacific routes bear liberal conditions as to limit of going and returning trips.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the week ending Wednesday, July 1:

Bernard McColgan to Thomas A George, for 10 acres and 60 perches in Portage township; consideration, $160.

Administrator of Joseph S. Clark to Mary Emert, for lot in Grubtown; consideration, $100.

James Sherdon to Paul Bender, for 70 acres and 140 perches in Clearfield township; consideration, $1395 08.

Mary C. Yahner et al. to C. A. Gray, for 8 acres and 111 perches in Carroll township; consideration, $750.

Edward Thomas to John E. Thomas, for 109 acres and 82 perches in Cambria township; consideration, $1400.

Michael Harkey to Jane Harkey, for 25 acres and 32 perches in Clearfield township; consideration, $400.

J. P. Wilson to Scott Salkeld, for lot in Croyle township; consideration, $50.

George Zimmer to William Smith, for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $400.

George Zimmer to Helena Zimmer, for lot in Johnstown borough, consideration, $100.

Administrator of John Keiper to William M. Ossenberg, for lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $250.

Cambria Iron Co., to Mary Ann Freidhoff, for lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $150.

I. E Chandler to John W. Warfel, for lot in Lower Yoder township; consideration $200.

Jacob Jacoby to Sarah A. Horner, for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $550.

F. A. Shoemaker to Bridget Elizabeth James, for 16 acres in Cambria township; consideration, $1500.

George Kuiss et ux. to Elizabeth Fisher, for lot in Upper Yoder; consideration, $200.

Scott Salkeld to David Duncan, for lot in Croyle township; consideration, $450.

THE CIRCUS NEXT WEEK.—Don't forget the big show next week, Tuesday. We are to have a good one and no mistake. It only costs 25 cents to see it; the spacious tents should be packed day and night. The following brief extracts taken from our exchanges will afford an opportunity to judge of the merits of the show:

O'Brien, Astley & Co.'s circus arrived in Baltimore yesterday, and after a street parade which was witnessed by many thousands of people, opened for four days at Maryland avenue and Hoffman street. The clowns and ring performances are up to the best standards of the regular circus. The zoological department is good, and there are some of the very best trick elephants in the business.—*Baltimore Sun, April 24.*

O'Brien & Co.'s Circus a magnificent and unrivaled performance. Washington is fortunate in having now in its midst a circus which combines the highest order of excellence with all the traditional attractiveness that has made the name so fascinating. It is composed of a first class circus, three fine elephants, and thirteen cages; all the animals being rare and valuable.—*Washington Sunday Gazette, April 23.*

First-class in every particular—O'Brien & Co.'s circus is a surprise to the circus goers of this city, as it differs from most traveling circuses in one respect, viz: it is first-class in every particular. The show is undoubtedly one of the best that has ever been here.—*The Washington Capitol, April 19, 1885.*

Southern Antidote for Malaria.

It should be generally known that Simmons Liver Regulator, is relied upon to secure to the people immunity from all malarial disorders. That this medicine does what is claimed for it is proved by its popularity, and any one who has lived in the South three years has no doubt seen its curative effects and the protection it gives against the return of this weakening and dangerous malady.

There is no use fighting nature. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does nothing of that kind. It does not make the sufferers who trust it worse under the pretense of doing them good. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what Nature herself is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or your kidneys. Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm away these ailments almost ere you are aware.

Queer reading would be the history of names. We cannot, however go into the subject now, except so far as to say that Dr Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" was called by that name, in an informal fashion, long before the Doctor dreamed of advertising it for public use. Speaking of it he would say to his patients, "This is my favorite remedy for all troubles of the blood,' &c., and its success was so great that he finally spelled the name with capital letters.

HYMENEAL.

CONWAY—COONEY.—Married, at the Catholic church at Gallitzin, on Tuesday, June 30th, 1885, by the Rev. Father Boyle, Mr. Peter Conway, of Tunnell Hill to Mrs. Kate Cooney, of Bennington.

OBITUARY.

NOEL.—Died at his residence in Munster township, on Saturday, June 27th, 1885, Mr. Joseph Noel, in his 75th year.

Mr. Noel was born in Baden, a province of Germany on the 23d of August, 1810, and came to America along with his father and family in 1832. He purchased land near Loretto, Pa., where he continued to live a practical Catholic throughout. He has endeared himself to all his neighbors and gained their respect by his strict adherence to justice in all his dealings. He was never a public citizen, but always took an interest in things appertaining to the common good. In his career he was truly an exemplary personage. For industry in manual labor t'would seem he had few equals, and he took delight in improvement of every kind. In as much as his means would permit, he always urged the promotion of education and failed not to have both his sons and daughters receive collegiate and academic instructions. He lived to a ripe old age of 74 years and 10 months—almost three quarters of a century having passed over his head. He leaves a wife and five sons and four daughters to mourn his loss, all of whom, save the eldest son were present during his sickness. Requium mass was sung by the Rev. and kind pastor of St. Michael's church, Loretto, at 10 o'clock Tuesday, the 30th, after which his remains were interred in the cemetery at the same place.

May his soul rest in peace.

GREEN.—Died, in Altoona, on Monday, June 12th, 1885, Mr. John Green, aged 35 years.

MCCLOSKEY.—Died, at his residence in Tunnell Hill on Monday, June 29th, 1885, Mr. John McCloskey, aged about 89 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.

JOSEPH A. GRAY.

Carrolltown, May 6, 1885.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN FERGUSON,

Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has bought the following personal property and left the same with Samuel Noel, in Munster township, during my pleasure to wit: One bay horse, one cultivator, two sets of harness, one hay rake, one threshing machine, one harrow, one saddle and bridle, one windmill, one cooking stove and one spring wagon. All persons are hereby notified not to interfere or meddle with the same.

WILLIAN CARNEY,

Munster twp., June 17, 1885. 3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael C. Bradley, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael C. Bradley, late of Lilly's Borough, dec'd, having beeen granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims agaonst the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL BRADLEY,
Executor.

Washington twp., July 3, 1885. 6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(From the Indianapolis Times.)

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

From Mr. Harry W. Olmstead, Proof-reader of "The Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result.—In all I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been effected in my case and also desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and also thanking you for prolonging my life, I am

HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.—Your druggist has it; if not, send One Dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: 'I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.'

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

MALARIOUS FEVERS.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
JAUNDICE.
COLIC.
RESTLESSNESS.
MENTAL DEPRESSION.
SICK HEADACHE.
CONSTIPATION.
NAUSEA.
BILIOUSNESS.
DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm (Pine Grove) situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., 1½ miles from Loretto, containing over 100 acres of good land, more than 60 acres of which are cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The implements consist of a large dwelling house, containing eleven rooms and a kitchen, a comfortable farm house, a large barn and commodious outbuildings.

There are also on the land an abundance of timber and coal, plenty of choice fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, cheeries, grapes, etc., a good well of soft water, and a number of never-failing springs of pure water.

The property is in a healthy location, with a grand view from the house, and for more than twenty five years has been used as a resort for summer boarders. The owner wishes to retire from business and will sell very cheap.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. BUSH,
Loretto, Pa.

6t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF valuable farm.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises in Munster twp., Friday, July 3rd, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. All the right, title and interest of John McGaughey in a piece of land adjoining land of Lawrence Murphy and Jas. Keene on the North, land of John Daily, Robert Brady's heirs and Terrence McKim's heirs on the East and south-east and the road leading from Ebensburg to Cresson on the south-west, containing 27 acres, nearly all in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame barn and a carpenter shop and all necessary out-buildings. This property is well watered, has a good bearing orchard on it and all buildings and fences are in good condition.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale. Forty per cent. when sale is confirmed and deed delivered, and the balance in one year thereafter, deferred payment to bear interest and to be secured by judgment note of purchaser.

LAWRENCE MURPHY,
Executor of John McGaughey dec'd.

Munster twp., June 8, 1885.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Allegheny Tp., School District for year 1885. Andrew Sanker, Collector and Treasurer.

DR.	
To amt. duplicate	$1554 75
" " state appropriation	269 55
" " received election	6 00
	$1830 30
CR.	
By amt. teachers vouchers	$1125 00
" " fuel, repair, miscellany	200 33
" " com. on $1366.58 at 7 per cent.	95 66
" " State app. at 2 per cent.	5 39
" " exoneration	188 07
" " duplicate and interest paid	291 26
	$1915.71

W. A. B. LITTLE, President.
JAMES J. KAYLOR, Secretary.

3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

B. F. Williams vs. D. W. Killinger and O. S. Ellis. } No. 66 and No. 67 June Term., 1885. E. D.

Having been appointed an Auditor to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of the Sheriff arising from sale of personal property of defendants on above stated writs, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office on Saturday, June 27, 1885, at ten o'clock, a. m., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

M. D. KITTELL, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Pa., June 12, 1885.-c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of SAMUEL MCCLEARY, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel McCleary, deceased, late of Washington township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL DONOHUE,
Administrator.

June 5, 1885.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOSEPH FOGLE, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Fogle, late of Dean township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them property authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FOGLE,
WM. G. KRISE, } Administrators.

Dean township, May 15, 1885.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theresa Scanlan, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Theresa Scanlan, late of Cambria township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN E SCANLAN,
Executor.

June 19, 1885. 6t

FOR SALE.

Two lots of ground, on Centre street, Ebensburg, with a Frame House of eleven rooms, stable, orchard and outbuildings.

ALSO—Two lots on same street, suitable for cottages.

ALSO—A pasture lot of about one and-a-half acres, situate one square from above described premises.

For terms, apply at the office of

JOSEPH McDONALD,
Armory Building.

4t

Ebensburg, June 30, 1885.

FITS.—All fits stopped free of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

ADMISSION TO ALL ONLY 25 CENTS.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of the LARGEST and BEST SHOW in the WORLD.

$10,000 FORFEITED

To any WORTHY CHARITY here if the Public don't acknowledge the Ring Performance of

O'BRIEN, ASTLEY & CO'S

NEW, GREAT, FIRST-CLASS

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,

To be absolutely the BEST seen in this town for TWENTY YEARS. Will exhibit in

Ebensburg, Tuesday, July 7, 1885.

☞ Don't forget that ONE DOLLAR admits FOUR GROWN PERSONS. The EQUESTRIAN FIRMAMENT is not confined to an occasional "Star." The whole range of the arenic horizon is ONE EXPANDED GALAXY of CROWNED CONSTELLATIONS! The ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT contains many cages of WILD ANIMALS from all parts of the WORLD. THREE FINE ELEPHANTS, among which is EMPRESS, the LARGEST and BEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT in the WORLD, the people to be the judges.

There will be Two Perfect Performances, afternoon and night, at 2 and 8 o'clock. A splendid new pavilion, large enough to accommodate everybody, with an ample supply of upholstered reserved seats, only 25 cents extra. In fact, everything is spic span new and every department conducted in first class order.

READ WHAT THE PAPERS SAY OF THIS SPLENDID SHOW:

The show is one of the finest that has been in this city. The entertainment last night was first-class in every respect.—*Washington National Republican, April 16.*

The bareback riders, acrobats, gymnasts, the trained elephant and other features of the ring were excellent. The clowns kept the large audience in high glee, and the circus began its week's entertainment under favorable auspices.—*Washington Post, April 16.*

The attendance was large, the ring features were excellent, the clowns were real clowns and kept the spectators in a merry mood. The horseback riding, as was every feature that entered the ring, was superb. In every respect it is a most excellent show.—*Evening Critic, April 17.*

The performance of the elephants are wonderful, displaying great intelligence and docility. Signor Abero's trained Castilian dogs excel everything we have seen in the canine species, while every act in the ring is first-class.—*Baltimore American, April 23.*

Messrs. O'Brien, Astley & Co. have revived the good, old-fashioned, one-ring circus, together with a splendid menagerie, with every species of rare wild animals known to naturalists, including the giant "Empress," the largest and best trained elephant in America. The ring performance is of the best, and as there are many competitors for acrobatic, gymnastic and equestrian honors the interest is kept up—in fact, intensifies—from the beginning to the end.—*Baltimore (German) Correspondent, April 23.*

Hardware! Hardware!

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞ MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
☞ FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACK-
☞ SMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS,
☞ NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,
☞ HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, RE-
☞ VOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS,
☞ CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

IN BUYING YOUR

RANGES, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Cellar Furnaces, Fire-Place Heaters,

Tinware, Copper Ware, Sheetiron Ware,
Lamp Goods of Every Description,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles,
Granite Ware, Coffee Mills, Plated-ware,
Toilet Sets, Cake Boxes, Bread Closets,
Clothes-wringers, Egg Beaters, Slaw Cutters,
Iron Stands, Fancy Spittoons, Slop Buckets
Hard Coal Parlor Heaters,
Soft Coal Parlor Heaters,
Copper Kettles, Brass Kettles,
Iron Kettles, Steam Cookers,
Rice, Milk and Farina Boilers,
Perfect Waffle Irons, Boilers of all Kinds,
Meat Pounders, Mincing Knives, Saw Knives.

And a Large Stock of KITCHEN ARTICLES, will be sold at Low Prices. Call and Examine the Goods. ☞ LOOK FOR MY NAME ON THE WINDOW, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO FIND THE RIGHT PLACE.

FRANK W. HAY,

No. 280 Washington Street, - - - - - JOHNSTOWN, PA.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! THEY GO!

I am now offering and selling at the following prices

No. 9 New Cook Stoves, trimmed complete,	$27.00
No. 8 ditto. ditto.	24.00
Good double bitt axes	85
Best [Wm. Mann] made	1-00

Good long handle cast steel shovels, 35cts; hay forks from 20 to 40cts

Genuine Clothes Wringer	$2.75	Buggy shafts, per pair	35 to 40 cts.
Imitation, same as sold at other places at $2.50, I sell at	2.25	The celebrated chieftain horse hay rake	20.00
Best cast steel corn hoe	20 to 30.	Door locks and knobs all complete	20
Dunn edge clipper grass scythes, best made, only	50	Double hat and coat hooks, per doz	15
Best patent snath	50	Barb fence wire 6 cents per pound,	
Common snath	35	3 to 4½ in. tapered files assorted, 6 for	28
Best quality of nails, per keg	2.25	12 inch mill files, 6 for	1.00
Sarvin's buggy wheels, per sett	5.00	8 inch mill files, 10 for	1.00

Goshen well pumps, the best pump made at greatly reduced prices.

Wagon seat springs, 65 cents per pair.
Steel shovel plow blades, 7cts. per pound
Bar iron 1½cts. per pound.
Iron harrow teeth 2½cts per lb.
Steel harrow teeth, 2¾ cts. per pound

Ten thousand and one other articles at corresponding low prices.
Hurry up if you want bargains.

Cash only will buy at the above prices.

G HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, June 19, 1884.-4t.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Change the feed.

Corn likes rich land.

Apply tar where rats gnaw.

Train the colts to make fast walkers.

In buildings, study comfort more than looks.

Move the coops for young chickens occasionally.

The Egyptians hatched eggs artifically as a common thing 3,000 years ago.

Feed succulent food for cheese, and concentrated food for butter.

Airing cream gives butter a good flavor, not souring the cream.

Cows do better on mixed feed than when confined to a single ration.

In selecting breeding animals look to form and perfection before large size.

Sweet cream must be churned longer than sour, with a lower temperrture.

The more feed can be varied in caring for sheep, the better will be the results.

The Devons make the best oxen for farm work, being quick, strong and intelligent.

Ensilage is good food for old cows, being as succulent and as easily digested as grass.

Incoming cows should have a limited diet of dry hay, with a little bran, for a few weeks previous to calving.

A mixture of sulphur and tobacco dust will kill insects on plants or animals.

Plant one and a half bushels of beans to the acre. in drills, and two and one half feet apart.

Many Kansas farmers are arranging to use hay and straw burners, to take the place of stoves for coal and wood.

Soot is an excellent 'starter' for corn, as it is rich in nitrogen. It is a substance that is often wasted, but which is really valuable.

A good wheel hoe is as much superior to the common hoe for cultivating a garden as in the mowing machine to the sickle in the hay field.

It requires on an average, twelve quarts of milk to produce one quart of cream, while the average for butter is about fifteen ounces from each quart of cream.

In getting up a leech for soap making, use one-half bushel of lime to a barrel of ashes, and there will be more and better soap.

In hot weather unconsumed food about the chicken coop soon sours. This should be kept away, for if taken into the coop it acts like poison.

Handle the farm horses with care at all times, and in every spring especially. Their muscles are then quite soft, unless the animal has been well wintered.

All the great rivers of Russia are interlaced with artificial canals through which thousands of barges, heavily laden, make their way to every navigation season.

Plants require various kinds of mineral, and derive them entirely from the soil, but different plants require different proportions in order to have luxuriant growth.

It is said that our improved grapes do not thrive in the Southern States bordering on the Gulf, but this is compensated for by the prolific bearing of the Scuppernang.

At a recent meeting of Maryland farmers the general opinion was in favor of northern grown seed potatoes as better adapted to that latitude than home grown ones.

The magnitude of the cattle business at the West is illustrated by the fact that one single range in Wyoming comprises a million acres. A pretty large pasture.

Experiment has shown that cows supplied with warm water to drink give one-third more milk than those allowed to drink water as its natural winter temperature.

A farmer in Salem county, N. J., last season raised eighty-three tons of tomatoes on six acres of land. The crop was sold to a canning establishment for $7 per ton.

Currant and gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year. If they are pruned in the tree form they will bear larger and finer fruit, and the latter will not be so apt to mildew.

An Indian farmer states that by banishing slop from the pig pen and giving the swine clear, pure water, he secured firmer and more solid meat than he had ever raised before.

The average weight of carcass of American cattle has been increased by over thirty-three per cent. of the average weight of fifty years ago, while the average weight of milk is even greater.

It is claimed by some fruit growers that alternate rows of pine and fruit trees prevent the moth and other insects destructive to fruit. The strong odor from the pine is obnoxious to insects of certain kinds.

FODDER.—Mr. George P. Lord, of Elgin, Ill., keeps 100 cows on 300 acres of land and has not used hay for several years. He thinks fodder corn is much the cheapest and best, when the fodder is made properly and well secured, so that each handful has a rich green color. Mr. Hoard, in his Dairyman, says he has seen a yield of ten tons of cured fodder to the acre. This is a wonderful yield, and we always found it, to our taste, as good as timothy hay for feeding cows, pound for pound. It has also been quiite satisfactorily explained that sweet or sugar corn does not make as good, economical, or even as sweet fodder as the old horse tooth variety of Southern origin, and who ever saw more than three tons of hay growing on an acre? We never had as good success in planting late as early. Corn is a semi-tropical plant, and wants plenty of time in this climate to catch a full summer's length of sun to come to its best quality, and lay up all the sugar and starch it can accumulate.—*American Dairyman.*

Druggists

as a rule are extremely jealous and careful of the honor of their profession, and are loth to praise a medicine which they do not from personal knowledge know to be a meritorious article. They all agree, however, that for smallness of dose, easiness to take, and effectiveness as a worm destroyer, McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders are the best and most desirable vermifuge in their stock, and do not hesitate to recommend them.

Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. *For sale by* E. James.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

WARNER BRO'S CELEBRATED CORALINE CORSETS

Mary Anderson writes: I am delighted with your Coraline Corset. It is perfect in fit and elegant in design and workmanship.

FLEXIBLE HIP · HEALTH · NURSING · ABDOMINAL · CORALINE · MISSES

Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass. **Coraline** is used in no goods except those sold by WARNER BROTHERS. The genuine **Coraline** is superior to whalebone, and gives honest value and perfect satisfaction. **Imitations** are a fraud and dear at any price. For sale by all leading merchants. Price from **$1.00 up.**

WARNER BROTHERS,
353 BROADWAY, New York. 141 & 143 WABASH AVE., Chicago.

PORTER AND DONALDSON

WHOLESALE HEADQUARTERS
MILLINERY
—AND—
SPECIALTIES.

Corsets, Jerseys, Gloves, Veilings, Nets, Ladies' Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Spool Silks, Floss and Arrasene.

Merchants and Milliners will receive our Monthly Journal of Fashion *Free* if they will send us their address.

Nos. 820, 822 & 824 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

1885. 1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new era, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country. [illegible]

Single Subscription, one year, postage prepaid, $1.25
In clubs of five or over, one year, postage prepaid, $1.00
A free copy for every club of ten.
Send for Sample copies.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Publishers.

PE-RU-NA

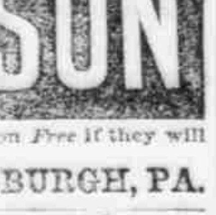
Peruna is composed wholly of numerous vegetable ingredients, [illegible]

Chronic Catarrh, Consumption, General and Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diabetis, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Stomach.

If your Druggist is out of [illegible] S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

MANALIN [illegible]

[illegible] WAGON [illegible]
& CO., [illegible]



HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

30 YEARS RECORD.

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE. PRICE $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials. HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

Physicians' Testimony.

A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a *safe and reliable remedy.*"

Another prominent doctor of Providence says that "I am frequently urged to use other preparations as substitutes for Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. I find on trying them that they are worthless in comparison to it."

An Old Lady.

"My mother, 76 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think [illegible]"—W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

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Rev. Anthony Atwood of Philadelphia, says: "Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

General Chace.

General Chace of Rhode Island says: "I always keep Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, [illegible] 10

"Disease soon shaken, by Hunt's Remedy taken."

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PHYSICKING COLTS AT WEANING.

Many persons are of opinion that it is never necessary to administer physic to foals and young horses; but a few observations will dispel that notion. After a foal has been weaned and deprived of its mother's milk, the liver very frequently assumes an inactive, sluggish disposition. The coat indicates this by its harsh, unhealathy appearance, and the animal gives evidence of being what is terminated hide-bound. Very often the legs will fill from an irregularity of the circulation, consequent upon the state of the liver. In such cases one or two mild doses of aloes become indispensable. Diuretics are of no use under these circumstances,their action being on the kidneys and urinary passages, which are not the seat of disorder.

For foals recently weaned, one dram of aloes with an equal portion of ginger and of soap is the proper quantity; but if that does not relax the bowels sufficiently, the proportion of aloes may be increased on the second occasion. A slight dose only is required, because the aloes, being supposed to act primarily on the liver, it is merely necessary to stimulate that organ to its healthy action.

The only restriction necessary in the diet is substituting bran mashes for hay during the twenty-four hours preceding the time of administering the medicine, and carefully protecting the animal from the effects of rain; otherwise, if the weather be favorable, no danger need be apprehended from the usual enlargement in the paddock or field during the operation of the physic, while the exercise will assist the desired result. Foals have been fondly treated when with their dams, and subsequently will not occasion much trouble in administering the ball. When they are weaned, a light head collar or halter should be put upon their heads, and, being accustomed to that, the ball may readily be given by placing it on the end of a piece of whalebone or cane.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

HOW THE CHINESE DWARF TREES.—We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so manage to make them "keepers at home," but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower pots for half a century, has always been much of a secret. They begin at the beginning. Taking a young plant, say a seeding or cutting of cedar, when only two or three inches high, they cut off its tap-root as soon as it has other rootlets enough to live upon, and replant in a shallow pot or pan. The end of the tap-root is generally made to rest upon the bottom of the pan, or a flat stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant.

Water enough is given to keep it in growth, but not enough is given to excite a vigorous habit. So likewise in the application of light and heat. As the Chinese pride themselve also on the shape of their miniature trees, they use strings, wires and pegs, and various other mechanical contrivances to promote symmetry of habit, or to fashion their pets into odd, fancy figures. Then by use of very shallow pots, which they use growth of the tap roots is out of the question. By the use of poor soil, and little of it, and little water, strong growth is prevented. Then, too, the top and roots, being within easy reach of the gardener, are shortened with his pruning knife, or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree, finding itself headed on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for life, and just growth enough to live and look well. Accordingly, each new set of leaves becomes more and more stunted, the buds and rootlets are diminished in proportion, and at length a balance is established between every part of the tree, making it a dwarf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen are necessary. Such is the fancy horticulture of the Celestials.

HOW TO STORE CLOVER HAY.—The writer has been warned by old farmers that it will not do to tramp clover hay in the mow. "It must be thrown in loosely, and the barn must be left open, and the more open the mow the better." With all due respect to my seniors, who so firmly rest on the saying, "experience is the best school," simply because they never tried any other, I would say, they are altogether wrong. I have proven by experience that I can make better hay by stowing it away in a close mow as snugly and compactly as possible. Of course it will heat. So it will if cured for a week or a month out doors then packed in a mow only by its own weight. My barn is as tight as good siding and battens and paint will make it, and I have no slatted windows opening into the hay, simply because they are wholly useless, expensive, easily put out of repair. The ventilators are in the roof. I have long noticed that the clover hay at the top of the mow is the poorest hay in it, and that the hay improves in quality as we descend in the mow. That is, the more pressure there is on it, and the less it is exposed to the air the sweeter and brighter it is. I carried test of air seclusion and close packing a little further. After harvest I hauled in wheat and packed a heavy weight of it between the clover and the roof. It was threshed in November. The clover hay was bright, sweet and fragrant, and came out in flakes like well-preserved and cured savory herbs. There was no mouldy or dusty clover at the top of the mow as it is always seen in mows filled loosly and uncovered by anything to exclude the air and absorb the excess of evaporation. If there are others who dare to attack this stronghold of the fathers I will be comforted by their experience.—*Farm Journal.*

SULPHURIC ACID will remove spots from brass that will not yield to oxalic acid. It may be applied with a brush, but great care must be taken that no drop of it shall come in contact with the clothes or skin, as it is ruinous to garments and to cuticle. Bath brick or rotten stone may be used for polishing, the latter being preferable for delicate work.

HOW TO TRANSFER BEES.

By transferring bees is meant removing them from box hives,or log "gums" and putting them into movable frame hives, or maybe changing them from one style of frame into one of a differ-shape or size. If the work be done at the right time and in the proper manner, it is not much of a task, although to the beginner it may seem quite a job. During the fruit bloom is the very best time in which to do this kind of work, as at this season of the year the hives contain but little honey. New honey coming in stimulates the bees to extra work, causing them to repair the mutilated combs in a much shorter time than usual, consequently requiring much less work in fastening the combs into the frames. There are many different ways of doing this. One of these is to make holes through the frame with an awl; then push thorns or sticks through these holes into the combs. Some use sticks which reach across the frames and are fastened at each end with wire or strings; others again simply use string to tie the combs in. This latter plan does admirably during the fruit bloom, but if used during a time when no honey is coming in, the bees will probable eat off the strings before the combs become sufficiently repared to stay in the frames. The most important feature about the work is to have everything in readiness before commencing. One will need a hammer, a saw, chisel, a small broom with which to brush the bees off the combs a smoker, water and a cloth with which to keep all the honey washed up clean. The work can be done out of doors, but if at all convenient it is safer to work inside, out of reach of robber bees. After you have everything in readiness, get your smoker to going nicely, blow a litle smoke into the entrance, wait a few minutes for the bees to fill themselves with honey,then move the hive back a few feet and turn it bottom side up; give a little more smoke and drive the bees down among the combs. Now if you wish to drive the bees out, and we think it is the better plan, you will need a box in which to drive them. This should be one that would partially fit the bottom of the old hive; at least have one corner and two sides fit so that the bees can crawl up nicely. After your driving box is in place pound on the hive until the bees begin going up into the box; keep this up at intervals until most of the bees have gone into the proper box, after which set it off out of the way and cover with a cloth, or it may be set on the old stand to catch all the returning bees. Move the old hive to where you are going to do the work, and take off one side parallel with the comb, after cutting them loose. If the first two or three combs do not contain brood lay them aside until you come to one that does. Lay this on a table or board. Lay a frame over this so as not to destroy any more brood than can be helped, and cut to fit, cutting from the inside of the frame but to make a close fit. If the comb is not large enough to fill the frame, fill out with the combs first removed, but leaving out all drone combs. As fast as the combs are fastened into the new frames set them in the hive and proceed until all are removed. The combs should be placed in the same relative position that they occupied in the old one, that is, so all the brood will come together, or the bees may not be able to cover it. If there is not sufficient comb to fill all the frames in the new hive, close up the extra space with a division board. Cover up nice and warm and carry the hive to the stand you wish it to occupy. Empty the bees out of the driving box down in front of the hive and let them all go in, after which adjust the entrance blocks to assist them in keeping out all intruders. If the weather be nice and the honey coming in,some of the strings or sticks may be removed in a day or two. While doing the work other things will suggest themselves, such as to keep a lookout for the queen, brushing the bees from the combs as you cut them out, etc.—*Indiana Farmer.*

SOME of our exchanges says the Journal of Agriculture, hold that too much importance is attached to the production of wool and too little to mutton. In the years gone by, the greatest profit in sheep came from off their backs, now it comes from under their hide. We think the thoughtful sheepman will endeaver to hold on to both the wool and mutton products of his sheep, and by utilizing both to their full capacity, he will not find sheep raising an unprofitable calling. The attention of the Western and Southern States has been directed to securing better facilities for transportation by double-decked cars, so that mutton is becoming the primary factor in sheep growing. Many localities cannot succeed in mutton production as well as in wool growing, hence they will retain the Merinos, raise large flocks, and depend on wool mainly, but in the summer and early fall, they can secure by the aid of reasonable rates of transportation, some returns for their mutton. A mixed sheep, one that will shear well and at the same time can be afterwards muttoned, with a carcass going up to 125 or 130 lbs. will be found the best sheep for profit.

USES OF LEMONS.—Bear in mind that lemons are the most useful fruit in domestic economy. The juice of a lemon in a teacupful of strong black coffee, without sugar, will often cure a sick headache. Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust. If the hands are stained, there is nothing that will remove the stain so well as lemon. Cut a lemon and apply the surface as if it were soap. Lemon juice is also a remedy for rheumatism and the so-called biliousness of spring. In the latter case, take the juice of a lemon before breakfast, the pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin. Lemon juice mixed with sugar very thick, and taken at intervals relieves coughs. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

Oh! Oh!

This howling, jumping, raging toothache! I would give anything for relief. Well; it won't cost you much. 15 cents will get you a bottle of the Great Zingari Toothache Drops. Guaranteed. For toothache and neuralgia the Great Zingari have no equal. Keep them in the house, they may save you hours of agony. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs

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Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns,warts, bunions.

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Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence,sexual debility. $1.

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If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

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Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

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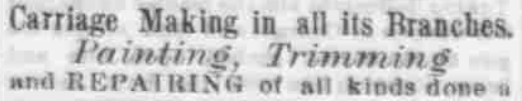

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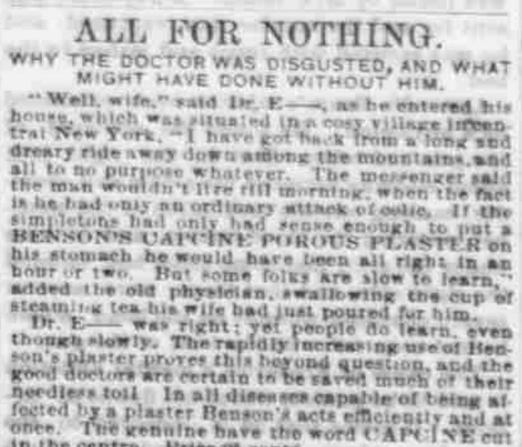

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A PRIZE [illegible] postage and receive [illegible] of goods that [illegible] sex, to more [illegible] anything [illegible] workers ab- [illegible] & Co., Au- [illegible] '84-1y.

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A FEMININE CRUSOE.

Seventy miles from the shore is Nicolas Island, the sixth of a that cluster around the bay of Barbara, California. It is celeb for having been the residence for een years of "The Lost Woman of Nicolas." As her name is famous her story has been told in roman will give the bare facts about her found them to be, without any ornament and leave the fiction to pen of the novelist.

The Island of San Nicolas was densely populated. This is atte the skulls and bones and other evid of human habitation found there. Alaska Indians frequently visited island to hunt for the furs of the ter. They took their women with and on returning after the hun over they left them on the islan their fate. By order of the Gover in 1835 the Indians were remov the island. Just before they embark and carry away every inhabitant, as it was supposed, a Indian woman begged for the pr of going ashore for her child, wh had accidentally left. She was long time in a fruitless search f offspring. The wind blew a ga water was shallow, there was who was seeking the lost one. Th sail, intending to return for the woman of San Nicolas, but the coming unseaworthy, she was her fate. It was generally know there was a woman abandoned island, but no attempt was made deliverance. As the world soon so the lost woman of San Nicol forgotten, and the year passed After a lapse of sixteen years who landed on the island found inhabited by some one. The foot of a human being sunk deep ground were seen. The hardnes ground was an indication that been made a long time. From size they evidently belonged to a Circular enclosures made of or seven feet through, were seen some one lived. Near the hu sticks driven into the ground an blubber hanging on them, thus for food.

In 1852 San Nicolas was visited and another hunt made for the woman. The huts were seen been seen before, but the old had been taken away and new the kind hung in its place. W were found which ran away at proach of civilized man. In a covered with seal skins that the in a brush-heap, were a dress shag skins, a rope made of sin several smaller articles, such books and bone needles. The of these proofs that there lived island a human being scattered the ground, and on their retu found them gathered together into the basket again.

The Catholic fathers of the "M sion," the foremost in every go and work, offered a reward to who would find the lost woma third effort was made in 1853 to the prodigal about whom the such a mystery and in whom th of this coast was beginning to interest. Fresh tracks of the were found. They belonged small feet, and were like thos were seen in the first attempt woman. Huts made of whale covered with brush, were d At length an object was seen tance that appeared to be movi ing towards it they saw the w for eighteen years had reigned San Nicolas, her subjects bein animals, her robe a dress of b she had made, and her throne she had built. She was seated closure, so that only her head ders could be seen. Two or th were about her that disappear command of their sovereign. seated on some grass that cov ground and served her as a b dress was nearly made of bird tending to the ankles, the f which pointed downward. H was covered with a thick mat ish-brown hair and her should bare. She was occupied in blubber from a piece of seal she held across her knee, and that purpose a knife made hoop. In her hut was a fi which she was talking to her occasionally shading her eyes hand looked at the men wh search of her. She received much courtesy, bowing and showing that this lost child had much of the politeness woman. She took some roo and roasted them in the fire, them to the men to eat. She up all her food, which was concern owing to the famines had experienced, washed hers spring, and cheerfully followe to the boat. On being taken Barbara, she manifested great seeing the sights of civiliza became a universal favorite presented with many gifts. on the Panama steamer th there all wanted to see the lo of San Nicolas. She related her experience on the island spoke a language none of the knew, and none of the Spanis versed in Indian dialects cou stand. Civilization, which the life of some, shortened th woman of San Nicolas. An love of fruit led her to death Barbara at the age of fifty. buried with the honors of th Church by the Franciscan fa her dress and trinkets were Rome and placed in that rec the world's curiosities.

The story of the lost woma Nicolas will always remain a ment. Her ingenuity is see pails she made of grass, mad water by smearing them wit asphaltum, and in her birds her bone needles, her knife of and the language she invented It is inexplicable to all who hav her story how a woman could een years on an island aroun the waves were beating a hope, getting her food and without even those facilities common to the savage. A woman would have perished spondency in such a desolate, naked, shelterless outlook.—*S cisco Chr. Rochester Democrat.*